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(71)Applicant : HINO MOTORS LTD

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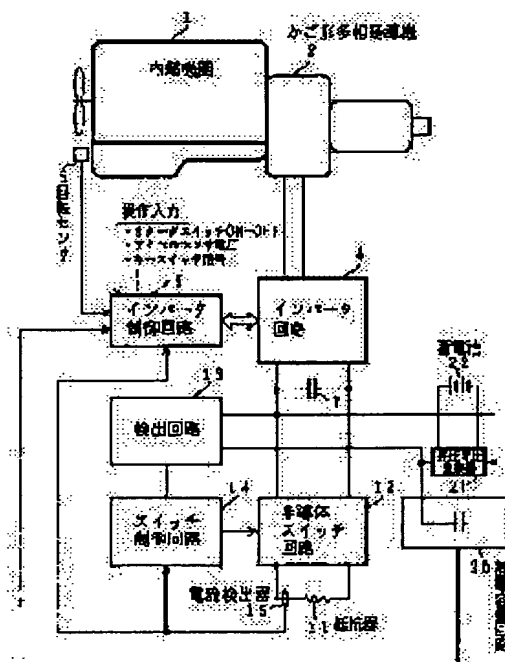
(72)Inventor : SUZUKI TAKAYUKI
 OBATA ATSUMI

(54) BRAKING AND AUXILIARY POWER APPARATUS FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To start an internal combustion engine even if charge of an electrostatic capacity becomes zero by connecting a storage battery to an electrostatic capacity of an inverter for converting energy through a step-up and step-down transformer between a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine coupled directly to the engine and a DC circuit formed of the capacity.

CONSTITUTION: Electric energy is bilaterally transmitted by AC/DC- or DC/AC- converting it by an inverter 4 connected between a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 coupled directly to an internal combustion engine 1 and an electrostatic capacity circuit 20 for forming a DC side. An inverter controller 5 controls the inverter 4 according to a rotating speed of the engine 1, a voltage of the circuit 20 and a current of a semiconductor switch circuit 12. At the time of braking, the machine 2 generates to charge the circuit 20. When auxiliary power is DC/AC-converted to drive the machine 2. A storage battery 22 having a small capacity is connected in parallel with the circuit 20 through a step-up and step-down converter 21. Thus, even when charge of the circuit 20 is zero, the engine 1 is easily started, and a power source is reduced in weight.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine connected with the revolving shaft of the internal combustion engine which drives an axle, The inverter circuit which changes electrical energy bidirectionally and combines an accumulation-of-electricity means, and the polyphase current circuit of said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine and the direct current circuit of said accumulation-of-electricity means, In braking and the auxiliary power unit of an automobile equipped with the inverter control circuit which controls this inverter circuit said accumulation-of-electricity means Connect with the electrostatic-capacity circuit directly linked with the direct-current side of said inverter circuit, and its electrostatic-capacity circuit through a pressure-up pressure-lowering transducer, and the battery of terminal voltage lower than the direct-current terminal voltage of said inverter circuit is included. Said pressure-up pressure-lowering converter is controlled by said control circuit. The control mode of said control circuit The initial charge mode in which carry out pressure-up conversion of the energy of said battery by the pressure-up pressure-lowering converter, and said electrostatic-capacity circuit is made to charge by said internal combustion engine's idle state, The starting mode which the energy which said electrostatic-capacity circuit stored electricity at the time of said internal combustion engine's starting is given [starting mode] to said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine as alternating current through said inverter circuit, and operates said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine as a motor, The moderation mode which said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine is operated as a generator at the time of braking of said automobile, and supplies the output alternating current of said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine to said electrostatic-capacity circuit as the charging current through said inverter circuit, Braking and the auxiliary power unit of an automobile which are characterized by including the acceleration mode which supplies the energy which said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine was operated as a motor at the time of acceleration of said automobile, and said electrostatic-capacity circuit stored electricity as alternating current to said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine through said inverter circuit.

[Claim 2] To each control mode of said control circuit, in addition, the warming-up mode which said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine is operated as a generator, and supplies the output alternating current of said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine as the charging current through said inverter circuit in said electrostatic-capacity circuit during the warm-up of said internal combustion engine further, When the terminal voltage of said electrostatic-capacity circuit falls during operation of said internal combustion engine below at a predetermined value Braking and the auxiliary power unit containing the supplement charge mode which it is alike, and said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine is operated as a generator, and supplies the output alternating current of said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine to said electrostatic-capacity circuit as the charging current through said inverter circuit of an automobile according to claim 1.

[Claim 3] The terminal voltage of said battery is braking and the auxiliary power unit of an automobile according to claim 1 which are the rated voltage of standard electrical-and-electric-equipment of said automobile.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention is used for the equipment which supplies the electric energy which changed and accumulated the mechanical energy generated when braking an internal combustion engine in electric energy, and was accumulated when accelerating an internal combustion engine to an auxiliary accelerator, and is made to generate mechanical energy. This invention is used for the equipment which connect a rotation squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine with an internal combustion engine's revolving shaft, and the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine is made to act as a generator at the time of braking, and is made to act as a motor at the time of acceleration. This invention is equipment suitable for carrying in the automobile equipped with the auxiliary acceleration and auxiliary damping device which the applicant for this patent sells under the name of HIMR.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The applicant for this patent indicated electric braking and the auxiliary accelerator of an automobile in the international official announcement official report WO 88/0617 (international application number PCT/JP/00157). The squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 with which that rotator section was directly linked with the internal combustion engine 1 as this equipment was shown in drawing 6, The direct current voltage of the rechargeable battery circuit 3 as an accumulation-of-electricity means and this rechargeable battery circuit 3 is changed into the alternating voltage of the frequency which suited carrying out induction of the rotating magnetic field of a rotational speed lower than an axial rotational speed of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2. It has the inverter circuit 4 which gives this to the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2, and changes the alternating current power from the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 into direct current power, and the inverter control circuit 5 which generates the control signal which sets up the frequency of the ac side electrical potential difference of this inverter circuit 4. A means to generate a control command by the operator according to an automobilism is included in this inverter control circuit 5.

[0003] Moreover, the rotation sensor 6 is attached in the cage mold polyphase induction machine 2, the signal from this rotation sensor 6 is given to the inverter control circuit 5, and the information from the rechargeable battery circuit 3 about the charge condition of a rechargeable battery inputs it further.

[0004] A capacitor 7 and the solid state switch circuit 12 are connected to the output side of an inverter circuit 4, and a resistor 11 is connected through this solid state switch circuit 12. When electrical energy superfluous like large braking in an automobile cannot carry out line crack regeneration occurs, this resistor 11 is constituted so that dissipation of this may be carried out.

[0005] Furthermore, the detector 13 which detects the output voltage of an inverter circuit 4 is connected to the rechargeable battery circuit 3 and the solid state switch circuit 12, and a resistor 11 is equipped with the current detector 15 which detects change of a current. The switch control circuit 14 which controls the solid state switch circuit 12 according to that detecting signal is connected to this current detector 15. A detector 13 is connected to this switch control circuit 14.

[0006] This equipment is carried in an automobile, at the time of braking of an automobile, the energy generated by braking is collected as electrical energy, and it stores electricity it at it, changes

into mechanical energy that electrical energy that it stored electricity at the time of acceleration of an automobile, and gives the internal combustion engine for an axle drive auxiliary power.

[0007] That is, in the acceleration mode which uses a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine as an internal combustion engine's auxiliary power unit, the control circuit which controls an inverter gives the rotating magnetic field of the rate exceeding an internal combustion engine's rotational speed to a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine, and includes a means to control the inverter circuit to give the rotating magnetic field of the rate which is less than an internal combustion engine's rotational speed to a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine, in the moderation mode which uses a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine as an internal combustion engine's damping device. Moreover, in acceleration mode, an inverter circuit gives the dc output of the electrical energy accumulated in the accumulation-of-electricity means to a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine as a polyphase current output, and includes the circuit means given to an accumulation-of-electricity means by making polyphase current output energy of a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine into a dc output in moderation mode.

[0008] With equipment, the above-mentioned accumulation-of-electricity means is a battery such conventionally. That is, the rated voltage by the side of a direct current of an inverter is 200-300V, and is the structure of carrying out series connection of many lead accumulators for automobiles, and using the battery which has this rated voltage.

[0009] The applicant did design manufacture of the equipment practical about the above-mentioned equipment, was employed in a tentative way as a fixed bus which mainly run a city area, and was able to examine many.

[0010]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Without the above-mentioned equipment carrying out stripping of the energy generated at the time of braking simply from the result of this trial Although it is very useful equipment which can carry out recovery use effectively and it has turned out that the engine performance excellent not only in a large-sized motor vehicle but the essential target which can carry out also to a passenger car or a small lorry widely occurs in the future It is O when a large-sized lead accumulator will be recorded in a practical automobile. It becomes quite [in volume] large.... Since about ten lead accumulators of 24V will specifically be connected and used for a serial, it is 2 0.2-0.4m. Become extent. O A body weight increases.... Are specifically set to 200-300kg. O The mounting structure which formed the suitable safety equipment to the body for taking out dozens of A direct current power on the electrical potential difference exceeding 200V must be equipped.... It mounts in the strong box which specifically prepared the closing motion door. [which needs safety equipment which a circuit intercepts automatically when a door is opened] O Since a lead accumulator is equipment accompanied by a chemical reaction, it needs maintenance of observing the amount of the electrolytic solution on certain conditions, measuring the specific gravity, and performing a supplement and supplement charge of the electrolytic solution.... While the activity man day of maintenance becomes large, the application to a private vehicle becomes difficult. O In order to consider as structure convenient for the maintenance, it must arrange intensively to one place.... The tooth space for it cannot be taken in a minicar. O There is energy loss by the internal resistance of a cell.... The energy collected at the time of braking cannot use efficiently at the time of acceleration. O It is correctly undetectable electrically to extent which can use for automatic control which is the accumulation-of-electricity capacity present by the normal operating state.... Although the present accumulation-of-electricity capacity can be known quite correctly by measuring the specific gravity of the electrolytic solution In measurement by a simple ammeter and a simple voltmeter, it turned out that the technical problem of the above-mentioned internal resistance changing and there being not necessarily no sufficient accuracy when there is a temperature change, and not becoming the gestalt which can use it as real time control information occurs.

[0011] An invention-in-this-application person came to examine as what solves the above-mentioned technical problem by proposing using an electrostatic-capacity circuit (capacitor) for an accumulation-of-electricity means. The same applicant is explaining in detail the equipment which uses an electrostatic-capacity circuit for an accumulation-of-electricity means in this application and another patent application submitted to coincidence. The outline uses an electric double layer

capacitor as a unit capacitor as a realizable example, connects much this to a serial, connects two or more the series circuits to juxtaposition further, and obtains proof-pressure 300V and an about [electrostatic-capacity 20F] electrostatic-capacity circuit. And it indicated that the assistance for about 25 seconds was possible to about [maximum current 160A] power by using this electrostatic-capacity circuit by maximum electrical-potential-difference 200V.

[0012] By the way, when [very long] it examines with such equipment, and period use is not carried out, the charge of an electrostatic-capacity circuit may carry out self-discharge of this equipment. Moreover, since an electrostatic-capacity circuit does not store electricity the charge, it is also the same as when manufacturing this equipment and using it first. This internal combustion engine cannot be started in the condition that an electrostatic-capacity circuit hardly stores electricity a charge, either.

[0013] Also when this invention solves such a technical problem and an accumulation-of-electricity charge is almost lost in an electrostatic-capacity circuit, it aims at offering the equipment which can put an internal combustion engine into operation rationally.

[0014]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention forms the electrostatic-capacity circuit directly linked with the direct-current side of an inverter circuit as an accumulation-of-electricity means, and the battery of an electrical potential difference lower than the direct-current side electrical potential difference similarly connected to the direct-current side through the pressure-up pressure-lowering converter. This pressure-up pressure-lowering converter is controlled by said control circuit. And the control mode of that control circuit The initial charge mode in which carry out pressure-up conversion of the energy of a battery by the pressure-up pressure-lowering converter, and an electrostatic-capacity circuit is made to charge, The starting mode which the energy which the electrostatic-capacity circuit stored electricity is given [starting mode] to a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine as alternating current through an inverter circuit, and operates a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine as a motor, The moderation mode which a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine is operated as a generator at the time of braking of an automobile, and supplies the output alternating current of a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine to an electrostatic-capacity circuit as the charging current through an inverter circuit, It is characterized by including the acceleration mode which supplies the energy which the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine was operated as a motor at the time of acceleration of an automobile, and the electrostatic-capacity circuit stored electricity as alternating current to a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine through an inverter circuit.

[0015] Furthermore, it adds to the control mode of the control circuit of this invention at each above-mentioned mode. The warming-up mode which a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine is operated as a generator, and supplies the output alternating current of a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine as the charging current through said inverter circuit in an electrostatic-capacity circuit following starting mode during the warm-up of an internal combustion engine, When the terminal voltage of an electrostatic-capacity circuit falls during operation of an internal combustion engine below at a predetermined value It is desirable to consider as the configuration containing the supplement charge mode which it is alike, and a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine is operated as a generator, and supplies the output alternating current of a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine to an electrostatic-capacity circuit as the charging current through said inverter circuit.

[0016] As for the terminal voltage of said battery, it is convenient to consider as terminal voltage equal to the rated voltage (for the present standard to be 24V or 12V) of various electric equipment of said automobile.

[0017] A pressure-up pressure-lowering transducer is a transducer which connected the chopper circuit and the reactor circuit as one instantiation.

[0018]

[Function] With the configuration of this invention, where immediately after manufacture of equipment or equipment is not used for a long time, also when it is in the condition which does not almost have an accumulation-of-electricity charge in an electrostatic-capacity circuit, the battery (terminal voltage 24V or 12V) is carried in the automobile carrying this equipment, and the energy

of this battery can be used.

[0019] The electrical potential difference of the shape of a high pulse is generated for the terminal voltage of this battery using a pressure-up pressure-lowering converter, and a certain amount of charge is made to store electricity an electrostatic-capacity circuit in initial charge mode.

[0020] In starting mode, a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine is operated as a motor using the charge which it stored electricity in this initial charge mode, and an internal combustion engine is started.

[0021] When an internal combustion engine comes to do own strength rotation; he takes out power from a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine, and makes a charge store electricity an electrostatic-capacity circuit further. This is good to perform desirable control special as pre-heating operation mode. An electrostatic-capacity circuit reaches rated terminal voltage in this pre-heating operation mode.

[0022] The electrical energy which emits the charge which the automobile changed into the condition it can run here, and the electrostatic-capacity circuit stored electricity in acceleration mode, and makes a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine auxiliary power, and is generated from a squirrel-cage induction machine in moderation mode is made to store electricity an electrostatic-capacity circuit.

[0023] When acceleration mode is used too much and the amount of accumulation-of-electricity charges of an electrostatic-capacity circuit becomes smaller than default value, a squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine can be operated as a generator by the ability making the control mode into supplement charge mode, and the amount of accumulation-of-electricity charges of an electrostatic-capacity circuit can always be maintained in the condition that the internal combustion engine is rotating, beyond default value.

[0024] When it is in a condition with accumulation-of-electricity charges enough with this equipment for an electrostatic-capacity circuit, the battery of low terminal voltage can control a pressure-up pressure-lowering converter, can generate a low electrical potential difference, and can be maintained in the charge condition. Even if charge of a battery is not necessarily based on this approach, it can also be charged using the AC dynamo with which the internal combustion engine is equipped from the former.

[0025] Thus, with the configuration using an AC dynamo, the pressure-up pressure-lowering converter mentioned above can be used as a simple pressure-up converter, and the DC-DC converter well known as a power unit from the former as a pressure-up converter in that case can be used.

[0026]

[Example] Next, this invention example is explained based on a drawing. The block diagram and drawing 3 which show the configuration of a pressure-up pressure-lowering transducer [in / in the block diagram in which drawing 1 shows the whole this invention example configuration, and drawing 2 / this invention example], and an inverter circuit are drawing showing the example of a configuration of the electrostatic-capacity circuit in this invention example.

[0027] The squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 with which, as for this invention example, the rotator section was directly linked with the internal combustion engine 1, Direct current voltage is changed into the alternating voltage of the frequency which suited carrying out induction of the rotating magnetic field of a rotational speed lower than an axial rotational speed of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2. It has the inverter circuit 4 which gives this to the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2, and changes the alternating current power from the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 into direct current power, and the inverter control circuit 5 which generates the control signal which sets up the frequency of the ac side electrical potential difference of this inverter circuit 4. A means to generate a control command by the operator according to an automobilism is included in this inverter control circuit 5.

[0028] Moreover, the rotation sensor 6 is attached in the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2, the signal from this rotation sensor 6 is given to the inverter control circuit 5, and the information about a charge condition inputs it further.

[0029] A capacitor 7 and the solid state switch circuit 12 are connected to the output side of an inverter circuit 4, and a resistor 11 is connected through this solid state switch circuit 12. This resistor 11 carries out dissipation of this, when electrical energy superfluous like large braking in an

automobile cannot carry out line crack regeneration occurs.

[0030] Furthermore, the detector 13 which detects the output voltage of an inverter circuit 4 is connected, and a resistor 11 is equipped with the current detector 15 which detects change of a current. The switch control circuit 14 which controls the solid state switch circuit 12 according to that detecting signal is connected to this current detector 15. A detector 13 is connected to this switch control circuit 14.

[0031] Furthermore, the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 directly linked with the direct-current side of an inverter circuit 4 as a description of this invention, Connect with the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 through the pressure-up pressure-lowering transducer 21, and the battery 22 of terminal voltage lower than the direct-current terminal voltage of an inverter circuit 4 is included. The pressure-up pressure-lowering transducer 21 is controlled by the inverter control circuit 5. The control mode of the inverter control circuit 5 The initial charge mode in which carry out pressure-up conversion of the energy of a battery 22 by the pressure-up pressure-lowering converter 21, and the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 is made to charge by an internal combustion engine's 1 idle state, The starting mode which the energy which the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 stored electricity at the time of an internal combustion engine's 1 starting is given [starting mode] to the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 as alternating current through an inverter circuit 4, and operates the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 as a motor, The moderation mode which the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 is operated as a generator at the time of braking of an automobile, and supplies the output alternating current of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 to the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 as the charging current through an inverter circuit 4, The acceleration mode which supplies the energy which the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 was operated as a motor at the time of acceleration of an automobile, and the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 stored electricity as alternating current to the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 through an inverter circuit 4, The warming-up mode which the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 is operated as a generator, and supplies the output alternating current of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 as the charging current through an inverter circuit 4 in the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 during the warm-up of an internal combustion engine 1, When the terminal voltage of the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 falls during operation of an internal combustion engine 1 below at a predetermined value, the supplement charge mode which the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 is operated as a generator, and supplies the output alternating current of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 to the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 as the charging current through an inverter circuit 4 is included. The terminal voltage of a battery 22 is set as the rated voltage of standard electrical-and-electric-equipment equipment of an automobile.

[0032] The electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 is 150 unit capacitors C1 which have the same electrostatic capacity (500F, 2V) as the example is shown in drawing 3 , C2, --C150. Parallel connection of the series circuit electrically connected to the serial is carried out to further 6 trains, and a total of 900 capacitors are arranged.

[0033] Furthermore, the resistance R1 which has the same resistance to each of these capacitors, R2, R3, --R150 While connecting with juxtaposition, it connects with six trains of serials, and each is arranged.

[0034] Since arranging resistance as mentioned above has the tolerance on manufacture even if each capacitor has the same electrostatic capacity on specification, there is dispersion slightly and a difference arises in the terminal voltage generated to each capacitor. It is carried out in order to make as uniform as possible terminal voltage which connects little resistance with a manufacture upper bed to juxtaposition for every capacitor, and is generated in order to prevent this.

[0035] In this example, although a capacitor and 900 resistance are used as mentioned above, respectively, when this is arranged on a flat surface, it has the area and the volume of about one tatami. However, since it is possible to distribute to the space where in the car is not used where a capacitor and the column group of resistance are connected electrically, action space is not narrowed, and it can be made very lightweight in comparison with the weight of the dc-battery used conventionally.

[0036] Although a capacitor and resistance were made into 900 pieces in the above-mentioned

example, this is not necessarily limited and can be set as arbitration according to each type of a car. [0037] In the case of the electric double layer capacitor marketed if a concrete example is shown here, it is proof-pressure 2V and electrostatic-capacity 500F, if 150-piece series connection of this is carried out, it will be set to proof-pressure 300V, and if 6 circuit parallel connection is carried out to a pan, electrostatic capacity will become about 20F.

[0038] Since it is proof-pressure 300V, when this is used by rated voltage 200V, a rated charge charge is $200V \times 20F = 4000 \text{ C}$ (= ampere second).

a next door -- present -- since maximum current is about 160A according to the inverter of business, it has been $4000C / 160A = 25$ seconds, and auxiliary power can be given about 25 seconds to the power of maximum current 160A by maximum electrical-potential-difference 200V.

[0039] Next, the normal operation of this invention example constituted in this way is explained.

[0040] First, in generating damping force in a rotation system, the inverter control circuit 5 generates a control signal so that the rotating magnetic field of a rate smaller than the rotational speed of the rotator section of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 detected by the rotation sensor 6 may be given to the stator section of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2. At this time, the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 operates as a generator, and the generated electrical energy is changed into direct-current energy by the inverter circuit 4, and is supplied to the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 as the charging current. Braking torque is large, and direct-current terminal voltage rises exceeding a predetermined value, and when the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 cannot absorb this direct-current energy, it closes so that the solid state switch circuit 12 may detect this and may connect a resistor 11 to the terminal of the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20.

[0041] On the other hand, in giving driving force to a rotation system, the inverter control circuit 5 generates a control signal so that the rotating magnetic field of a larger rate than the rotational speed of the rotator section of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 detected by the rotation sensor 6 may be given to the stator section of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2. At this time, a direct current is taken out from the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20, it is changed into a polyphase current suitable for rotating magnetic field by the inverter circuit 4, and the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 is supplied.

[0042] Here, braking torque and driving force are so large that the difference of the rotational speed of rotating magnetic field and an axial rotational speed is large. In this example, it is set up so that the ratio of this difference and the rotational speed of rotating magnetic field, i.e., the skid of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2, may become about $\pm 10\%$ of range.

[0043] Next, the charge control to the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 is explained. The control signal for giving the rotating magnetic field corresponding to rotation of the rotator to the stator of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 is supplied to the inverter circuit 4 from the inverter control circuit 5. The rotation information from the rotation sensor 6 inputs into this inverter control circuit 5, and the information about the charge condition of the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 inputs. A microprocessor is included in this inverter control circuit 5. Moreover, in this inverter control circuit 5, a means to incorporate the actuation control signal which changes with operation situations by actuation of an operator is included.

[0044] An inverter circuit 4 can give a direct-current side edge child the energy generated to an alternating current side edge child while giving a direct-current side edge child's energy to an alternating current side edge child as mentioned above. Furthermore, the rotational speed of rotating magnetic field can be controlled so that the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 turns into a motor by control of the inverter control circuit 5, driving force can be given to the revolving shaft of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2, and it can be made to operate as an internal combustion engine's 1 auxiliary driving gear. At this time, the electrical energy charged in the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 is used.

[0045] With the generator connected with the internal combustion engine 1, as long as the internal combustion engine 1 is rotating, it is continued, and the charge to the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 will be controlled to reach for a short time as much as possible at a rated charge charge capacityful of a condition, if charge energy is used by operation of a starting motor or operation of various kinds of fitting equipments.

[0046] Next, charge-and-discharge control of the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 in this invention

example is explained. Drawing 4 is drawing showing the control flow of the charge and discharge of the electrostatic-capacity circuit in this invention example.

[0047] Where immediately after manufacture of equipment or equipment is not used for a long time, when it is in the condition which does not almost have an accumulation-of-electricity charge in the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20, initial charge mode is chosen and the pressure-up chopper of the pressure-up pressure-lowering transducer 21 charges to minimum electrical-potential-difference 150V (**). If starting mode is chosen and starting of an internal combustion engine 1 is performed by this electrical potential difference, an electrical potential difference will fall to about 100V (**).

[0048] If an internal combustion engine 1 will start and it will be in warming-up operational status, pre-heating mode will be chosen, the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 starts a generation of electrical energy, the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 stores electricity a charge, and it amounts to 350V of rated voltage (**). Thereby, an automobile will be in the condition which can be run, and the charge which acceleration mode was chosen and the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 stored electricity is emitted, or moderation mode is chosen, and transit is performed by making the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 into auxiliary power (****).

[0049] When less than the lower limit electrical potential difference set as about 230 V although the electrical potential difference fell when acceleration mode was used for a long time at this time, selection in acceleration mode is forbidden. If a lower limit electrical potential difference is reached, the control mode will switch to supplement charge mode, will operate the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 as a generator, and will charge the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 gently (**). Thus, in the condition that the internal combustion engine 1 is rotating, the amount of accumulation-of-electricity charges of the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 is always maintained beyond default value. The same control as henceforth is repeated.

[0050] Drawing 5 is the flow chart showing the flow of the control action of the inverter control circuit in this invention example. With reference to drawing 5, the control action of the inverter control circuit 5 is explained in more detail.

[0051] If a key switch is set as ON condition, it is the capacitor electrical potential difference V_c of the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20. It judges whether there are V or more [150], and if it is less than [150V], it will charge by choosing initial charge mode ** and operating a pressure-up chopper. If it is more than 150V, actuation of a pressure-up chopper will be suspended, and it is an internal combustion engine's 1 rotational speed NE. It judges whether it is over 350rpm.

[0052] If it is not over 350rpm, and **** of a key switch start is judged and an internal combustion engine 1 is in activation status, it will be the rotational speed NE again. It returns to decision processing of whether to be over 350rpm. Will throw in a key switch, if there is no internal combustion engine 1 in activation status, and cranking is made to perform, and it is an internal combustion engine's 1 rotational speed NE. Processing is returned to decision whether it is over 350rpm.

[0053] It is an internal combustion engine's 1 rotational speed NE by this decision. If it is over 350rpm, the cranking actuation by key switch injection will be suspended, and warming-up charge mode ** will be chosen by warming-up operational status. Subsequently, capacitor electrical potential difference V_c of the pressure-up pressure-lowering transducer 21 It judges whether it is over 230V, if it is less than [230V], supplement charge mode ** will be chosen, the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 is operated as a generator, and it is the capacitor electrical potential difference V_c . It judges whether it is over 350V. It repeats until it reaches generation-of-electrical-energy actuation of supplement charge mode ** return 350V, if it has not exceeded. If it is over 350V, the generation of electrical energy by the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 will be suspended.

[0054] Then, if it judges whether an accelerator electrical potential difference is more than assistant starting potential and is more than assistant starting potential, it is the electrical potential difference V_c further. It judges whether it is over 200V. If it is not over 200V and the accelerator electrical potential difference returns and is over control to decision processing of whether to be more than assistant starting potential, it will be in the condition that drive auxiliary mode can be chosen. In drive auxiliary mode, an assistant electrical potential difference is added for the energy which the electrostatic-capacity circuit 20 stored electricity to the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2

through an inverter circuit 4, and the auxiliary torque for drive assistance is given. The same control as henceforth is repeated.

[0055] If it judges whether the accelerator electrical potential difference is an idle electrical potential difference if an accelerator electrical potential difference is below assistant starting potential and is not an idle electrical potential difference, it is the electrical potential difference V_c . It judges whether it is less than [150V].

[0056] If it is more than 150V, control will be returned to decision processing of whether an accelerator electrical potential difference is more than assistant starting potential. If it is less than [150V], supplement charge mode will be chosen, and it is the capacitor electrical potential difference V_c . It judges whether it is over 230V, and if it has not exceeded, control is returned to decision processing of whether an accelerator electrical potential difference is more than assistant starting potential. If it is over 230V, the generation of electrical energy by the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 will be suspended.

[0057] It judges whether when an accelerator electrical potential difference is judged to be an idle electrical potential difference, the switch of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 is in ON condition, if it is in ON condition, supplement charge mode will be chosen, and it is the capacitor electrical potential difference V_c . It judges whether it is over regeneration halt electrical-potential-difference 400V. If it has exceeded, it will control not to exceed the electrical potential difference, and the above-mentioned processing actuation will be repeated. Moreover, if it has not exceeded, it is the capacitor current I_c about the control-lever location of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2. It is set as the location to fill and the above-mentioned processing actuation is repeated henceforth.

[0058] If the switch of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 will be in ON condition, it will be an internal combustion engine's 1 rotational speed NE. If it judged whether it would be over 700rpm and has exceeded, supplement charge will be performed, and it is the capacitor electrical potential difference V_c . It judges whether it is less than [400V], if it is less than [400V], a generation of electrical energy will be suspended, control is returned to the decision processing by whether if it is over 400V, an accelerator electrical potential difference is more than assistant starting potential, and the same processing actuation as the above-mentioned is repeated henceforth.

[0059] An internal combustion engine's 1 rotational speed NE If it is 700 or less rpm, it will switch to idle generation-of-electrical-energy mode **, and it is the capacitor electrical potential difference V_c . It judges whether it is more than 230V, and if it is less than [230V] and returns and is over control, the generation of electrical energy by the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 will be suspended.

[0060]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the use effectiveness of electrical energy can be raised according to this invention while achieving lightweight-ization of the power source for automobiles as explained above, it can use as a power source for minicars. Moreover, since an electrostatic-capacity circuit is used, therefore maintenance becomes unnecessary, seal into distribution and discontinuous construction is attained, and the insurance to the body is secured. Moreover, the amount of accumulation of electricity can be known on exact and real time by electrical-potential-difference detection.

[0061] Furthermore, even when an accumulation-of-electricity charge is almost lost in an electrostatic-capacity circuit, an internal combustion engine can be put into operation, and there is effectiveness of being able to prevent that braking produced with abolition of a large-sized battery and supply of auxiliary power become unsuitable.

* NOTICES *

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The block diagram showing the whole this invention example configuration.

[Drawing 2] The block diagram showing the configuration of the pressure-up pressure-lowering transducer in this invention example, and an inverter circuit.

[Drawing 3] Drawing showing the example of a configuration of the electrostatic-capacity circuit in this invention example.

[Drawing 4] Drawing showing the control flow of the charge and discharge of the electrostatic-capacity circuit in this invention example.

[Drawing 5] The flow chart showing the flow of the control action of the inverter control circuit in this invention example.

[Drawing 6] The block diagram showing the configuration of the conventional example.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Internal Combustion Engine
- 2 Squirrel-cage Polyphase Induction Machine
- 3 Rechargeable Battery Circuit
- 4 Inverter Circuit
- 5 Inverter Control Circuit
- 6 Rotation Sensor
- 7 Capacitor
- 11 Resistor
- 12 Solid State Switch Circuit
- 13 Detector
- 14 Switch Control Circuit
- 15 Current Detector
- 20 Electrostatic-Capacity Circuit
- 21 Pressure-Up Pressure-Lowering Converter
- 22 Battery

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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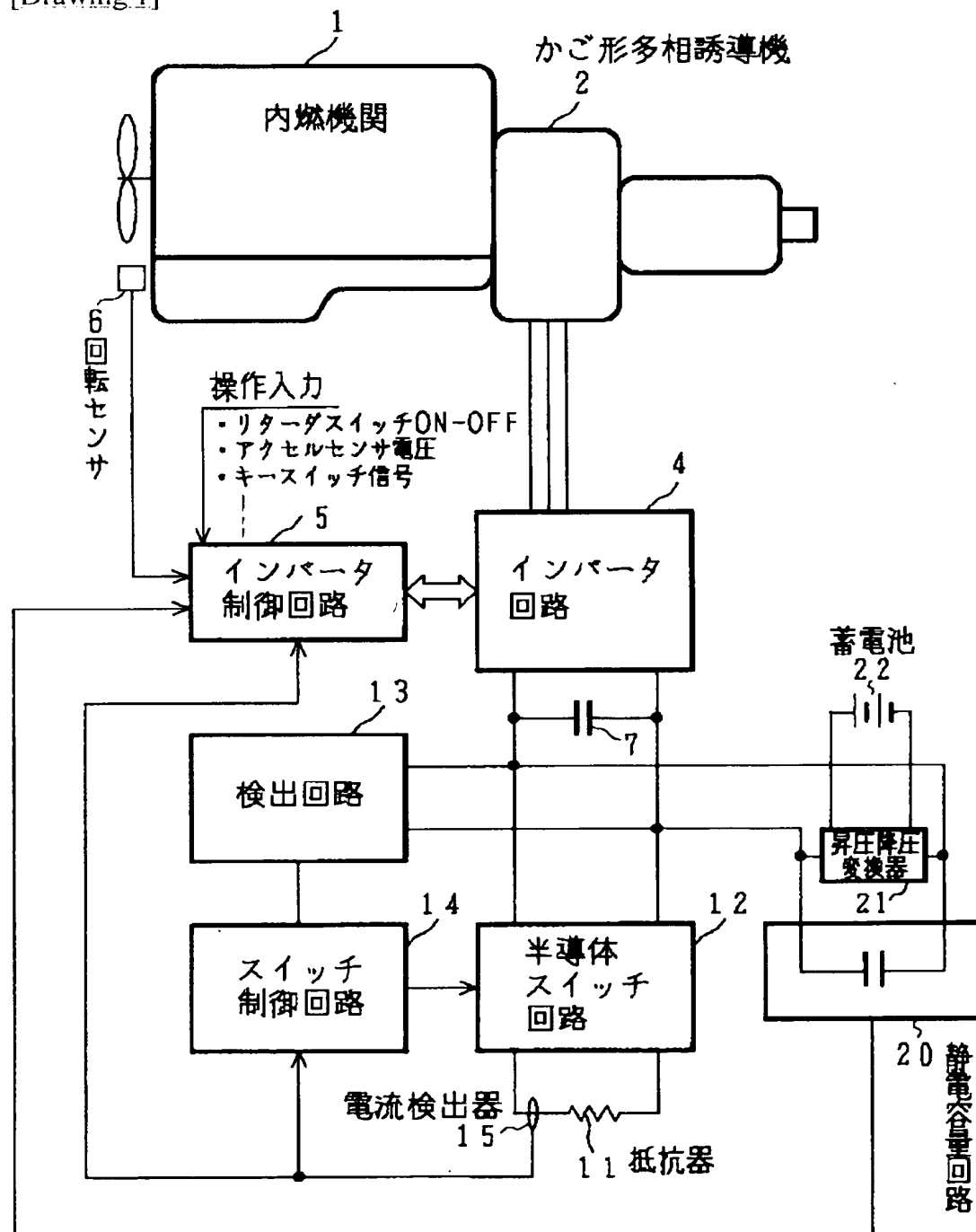
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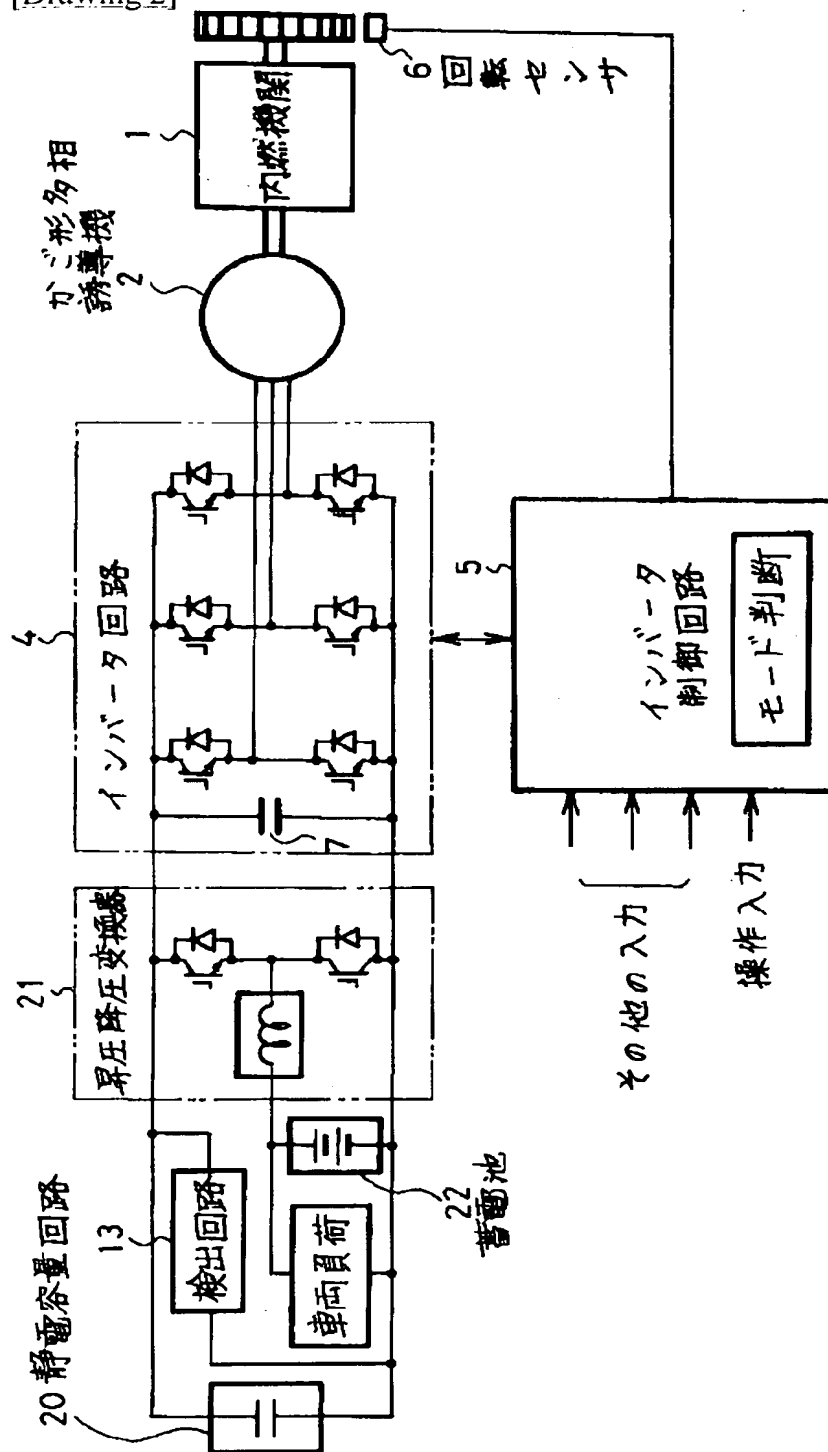
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DRAWINGS

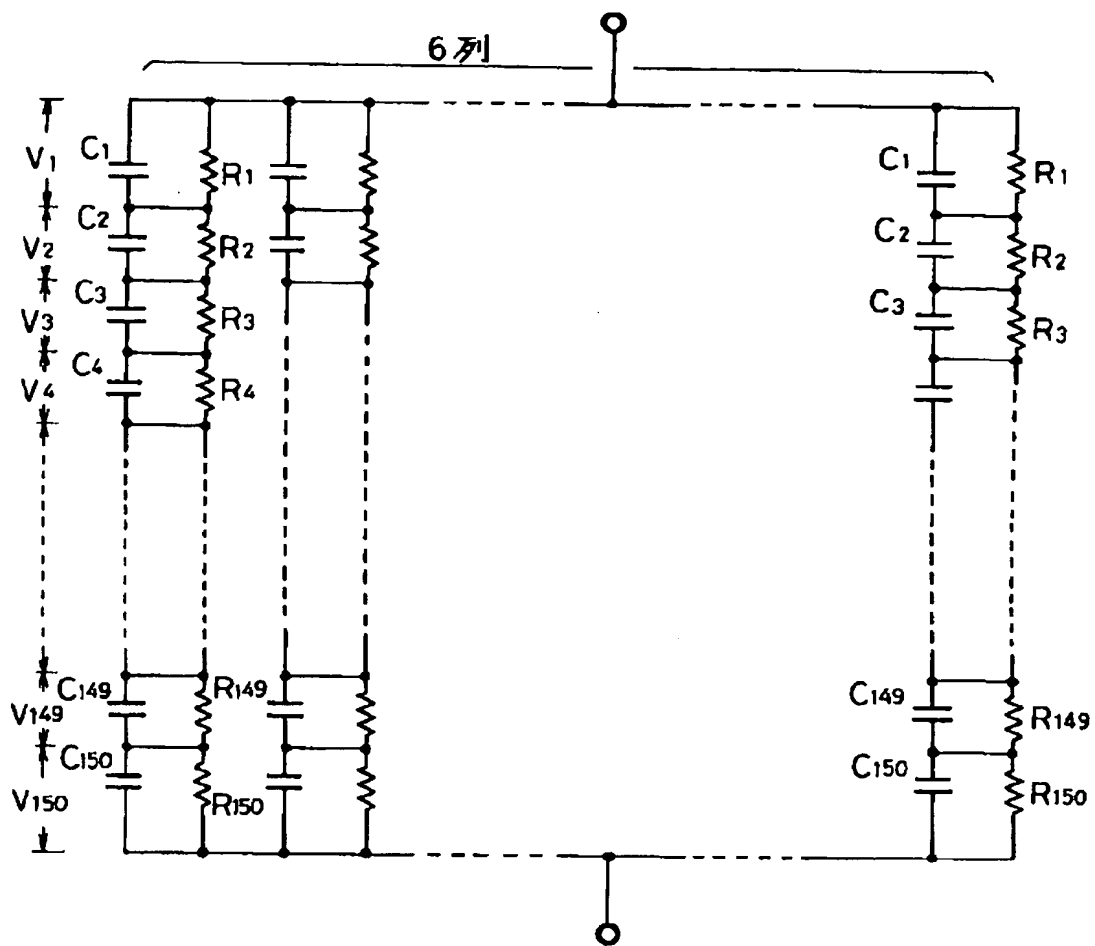
[Drawing 1]



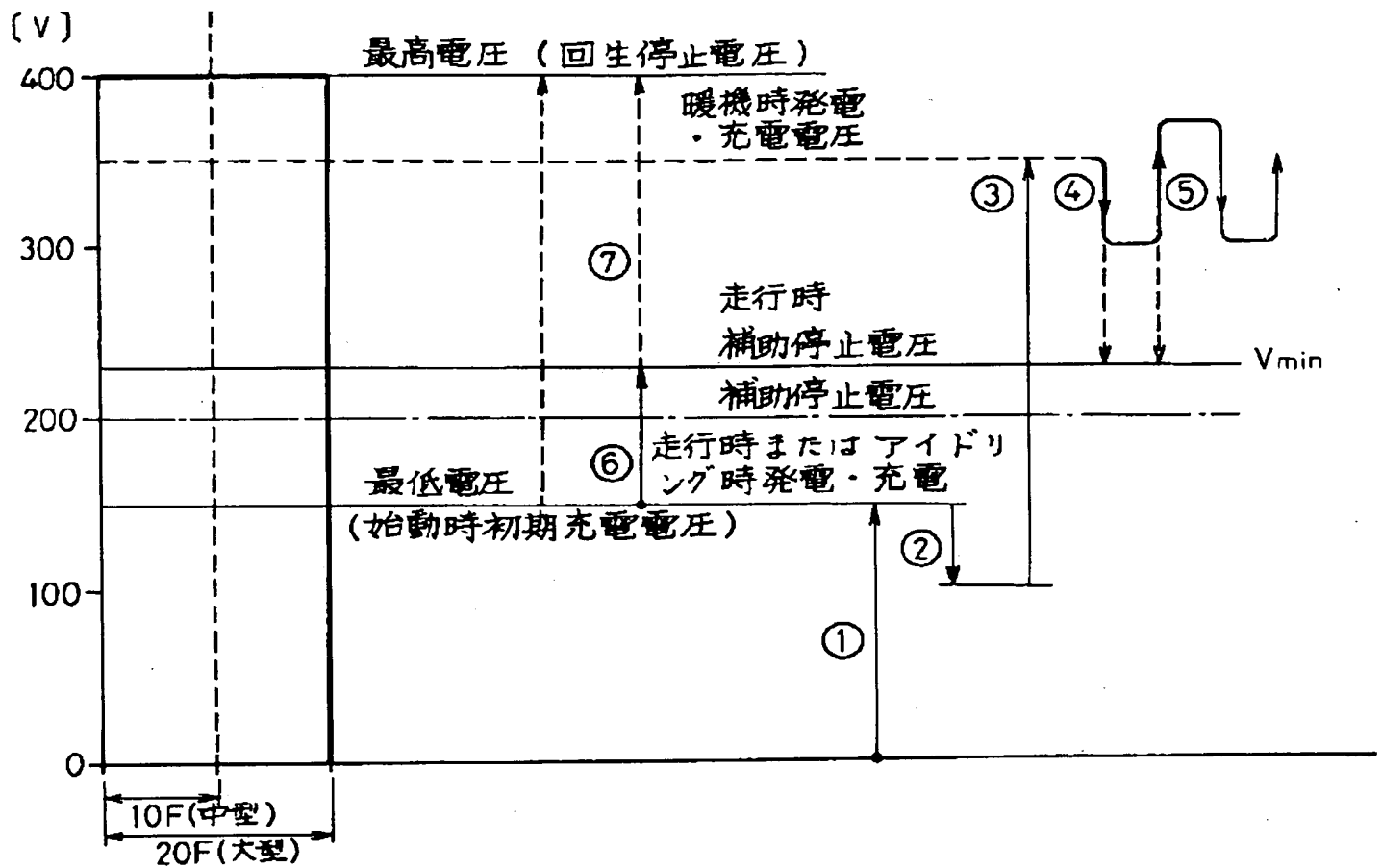
[Drawing 2]



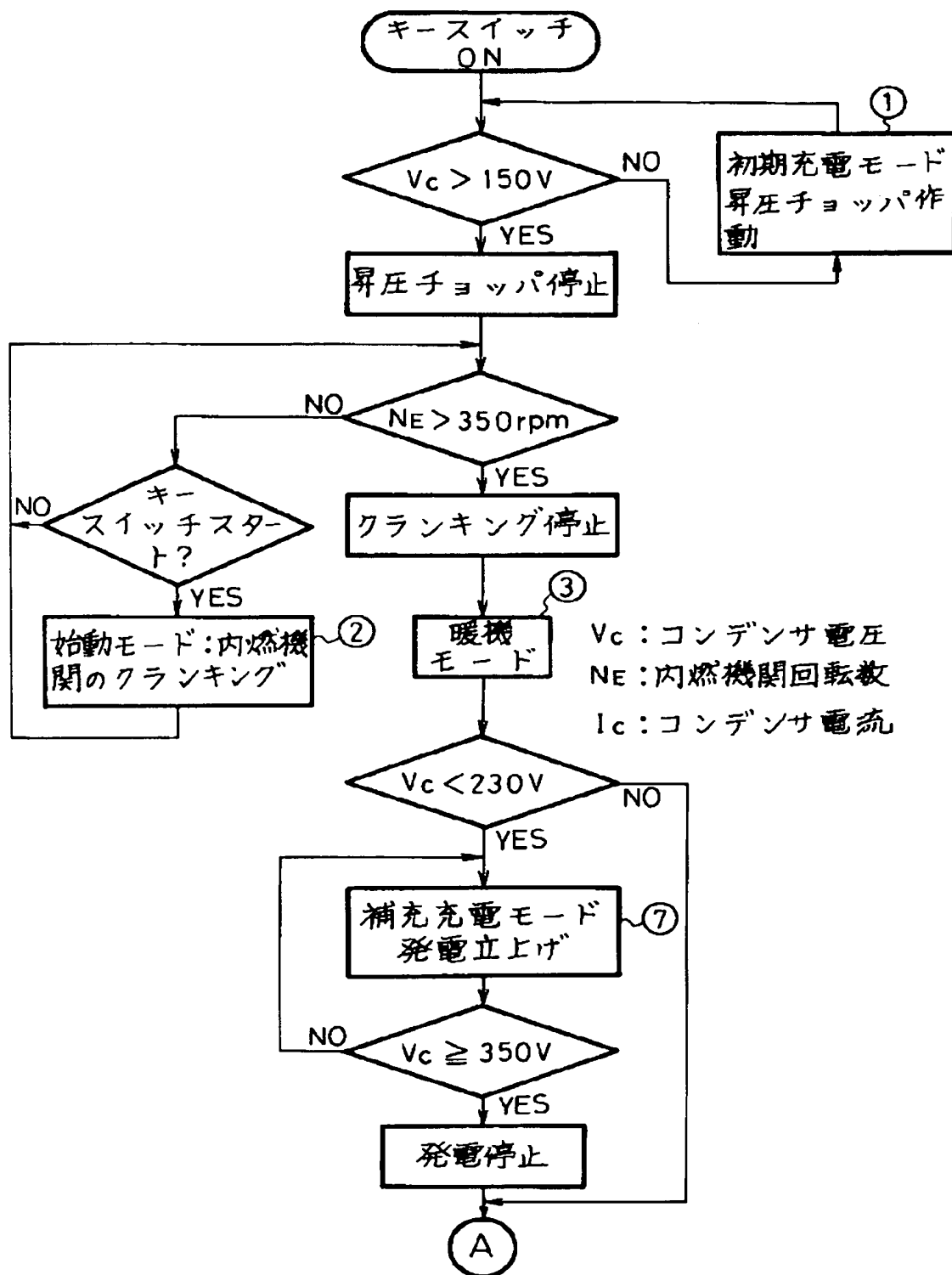
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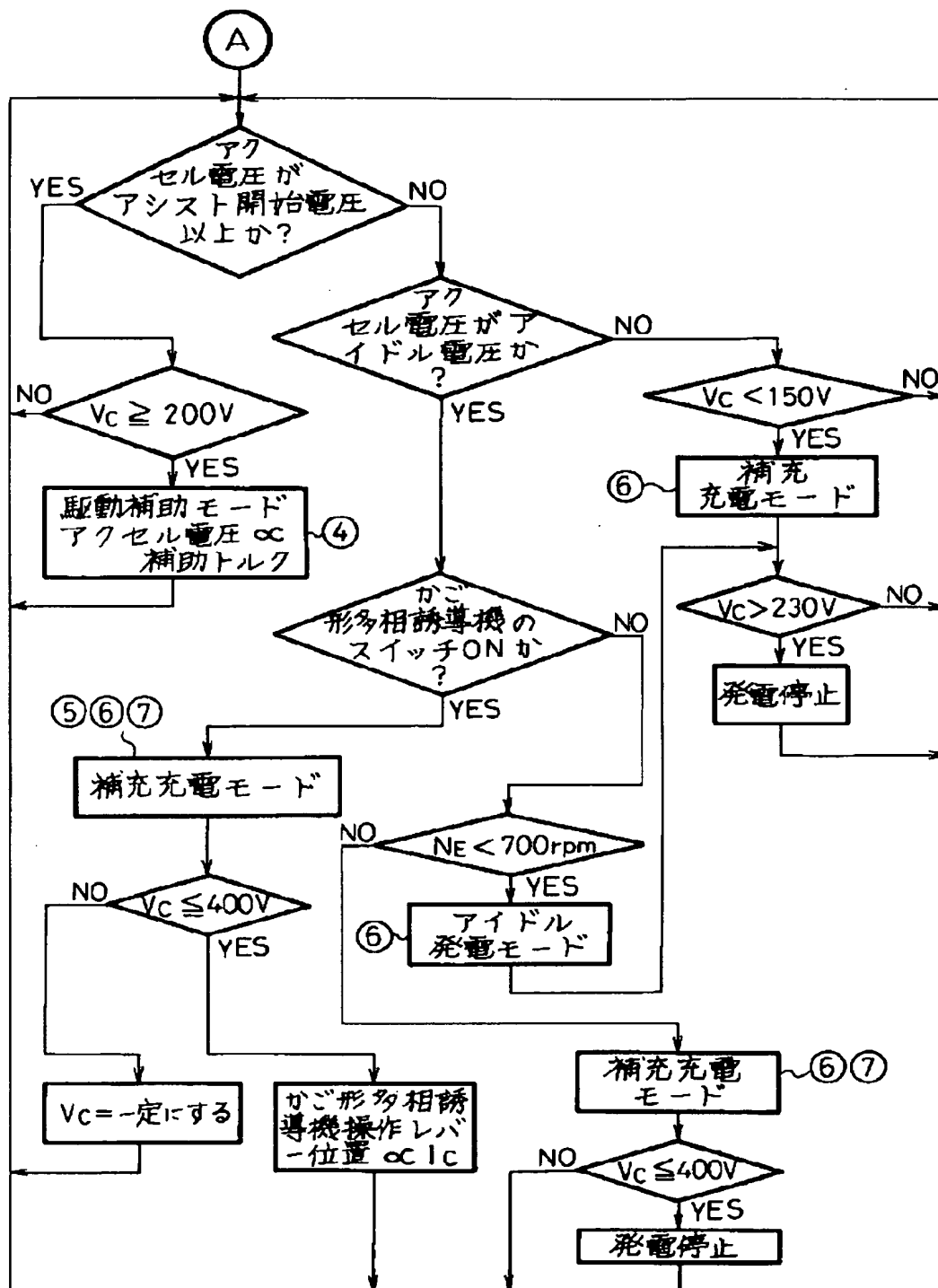
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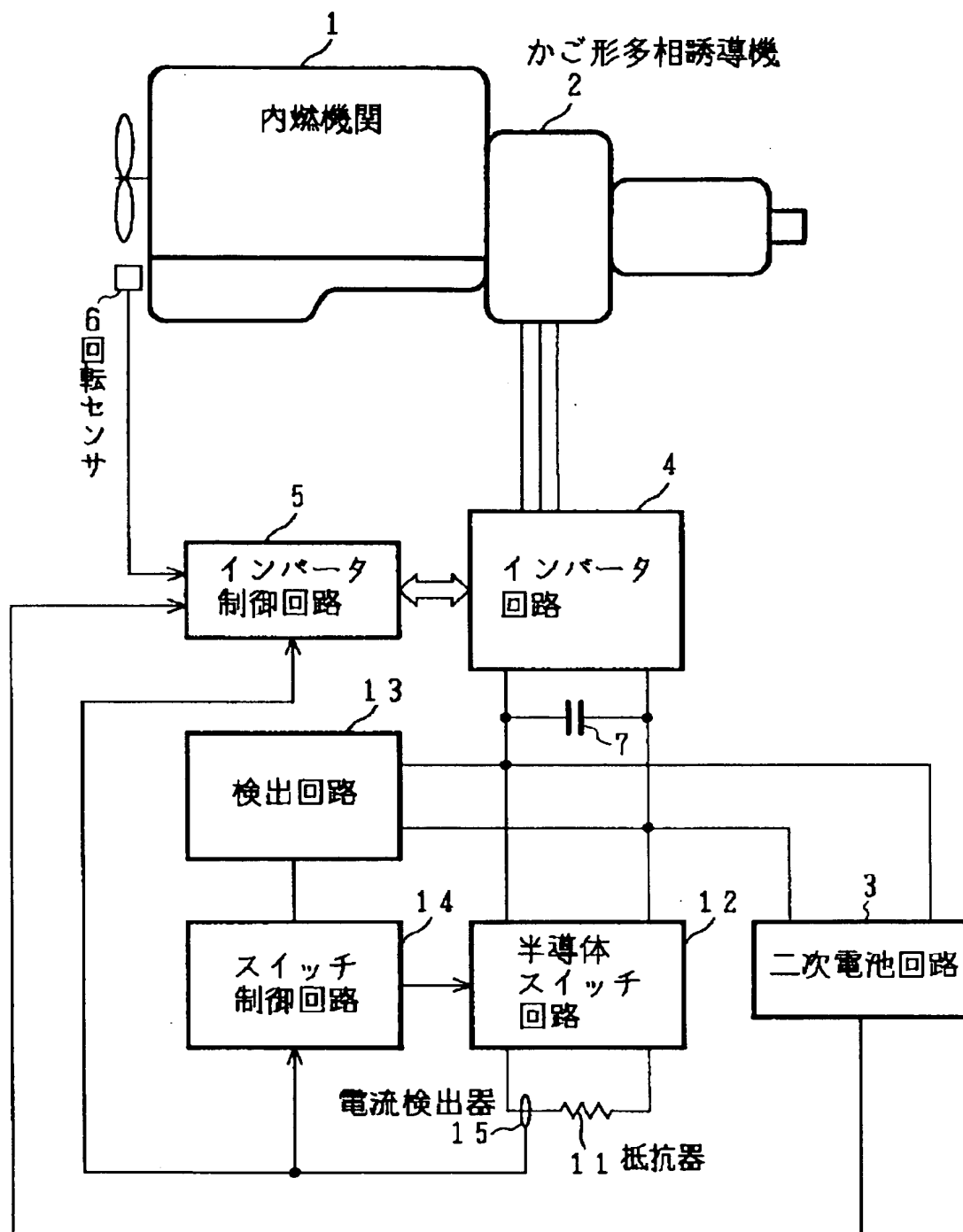
[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]



[Translation done.]

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WRITTEN AMENDMENT

----- [a procedure revision]

[Filing Date] December 29, Heisei 4

[Procedure amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] The name of invention

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[Title of the Invention] An internal combustion engine's braking and auxiliary power unit

[Procedure amendment 2]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] Claim

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In braking and the auxiliary power unit of an automobile equipped with the inverter circuit which changes electrical energy bidirectionally and combines the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine connected with the revolving shaft of the internal combustion engine which drives an axle, an accumulation-of-electricity means, and the polyphase current circuit of said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine and the direct current circuit of said accumulation-of-electricity means, and the inverter control circuit which controls this inverter circuit,

It connects with the electrostatic-capacity circuit directly linked with the direct-current side of said inverter circuit, and its electrostatic-capacity circuit through a pressure-up pressure-lowering transducer, and said accumulation-of-electricity means contains the battery of terminal voltage lower than the direct-current terminal voltage of a front machine inverter circuit,

Said pressure-up pressure-lowering converter is controlled by said control circuit,

The control mode of said control circuit,

Initial charge mode in which carry out pressure-up conversion of the energy of a front machine battery by the pressure-up pressure-lowering converter, and said electrostatic-capacity circuit is made to charge by said internal combustion engine's idle state,

Starting mode which the energy which said electrostatic-capacity circuit stored electricity at the time of said internal combustion engine's starting is given [starting mode] to said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine as alternating current through said inverter circuit, and operates said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine as a motor,

Moderation mode which said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine is operated as a generator at the time of braking of said automobile, and supplies the output alternating current of said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine to said electrostatic-capacity circuit as the charging current through said inverter circuit,

An internal combustion engine's braking and auxiliary power unit which are characterized by including the acceleration mode which supplies the energy which said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine was operated as a motor at the time of acceleration of said automobile, and said electrostatic-capacity circuit stored electricity as alternating current to said squirrel-cage polyphase

induction machine through said inverter circuit.

[Claim 2] Warming-up mode which in addition to each control mode of the aforementioned system circuit said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine is operated as a generator, and supplies the output alternating current of said squirrel-cage polyphase ***** as the charging current through said inverter circuit in said electrostatic-capacity circuit during the warm-up of said internal combustion engine further,

Braking and auxiliary power unit containing the supplement charge mode which said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine is operated as a generator, and supplies the output alternating current of said squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine to said electrostatic-capacity circuit as the charging current through said inverter circuit when the terminal voltage of said electrostatic-capacity circuit falls during operation of said internal combustion engine below at a predetermined value of an internal combustion engine according to claim 1.

[Claim 3] The terminal voltage of said battery is braking and the auxiliary power unit of inner ***** according to claim 1 which are the rated voltage of standard electrical-and-electric-equipment equipment of said automobile.

[Procedure amendment 3]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0002

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The applicant for this patent indicated electric braking and the auxiliary accelerator of an automobile in the international official announcement official report WO 88/0617 (international application number PCT/JP/00157). The squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 with which that rotator section was directly linked with the internal combustion engine 1 as this equipment was shown in drawing 7, The direct current voltage of the rechargeable battery circuit 3 as an accumulation-of-electricity means and this rechargeable battery circuit 3 is changed into the alternating voltage of the frequency which suited carrying out induction of the rotating magnetic field of a rotational speed lower than an axial rotational speed of the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2. It has the inverter circuit 4 which gives this to the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2, and changes the alternating current power from the squirrel-cage polyphase induction machine 2 into direct current power, and the inverter control circuit 5 which generates the control signal which sets up the frequency of the ac side electrical potential difference of this inverter circuit 4. A means to generate a control command by the operator according to an automobilism is included in this inverter control circuit 5.

[Procedure amendment 4]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0050

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0050] Drawing 5 and drawing 6 are the flow charts showing the flow of the control action of the inverter control circuit in this invention example. With reference to drawing 5 and drawing 6 , the control action of the inverter control circuit 5 is explained in more detail.

[Procedure amendment 5]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] Easy explanation of a drawing

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The block diagram showing the whole this invention example configuration.

[Drawing 2] The block diagram showing the configuration of the pressure-up pressure-lowering transducer in this invention example, and an inverter circuit.

[Drawing 3] Drawing showing the example of a configuration of the electrostatic-capacity circuit in this invention example.

[Drawing 4] Drawing showing the flow of the ** system of the charge and discharge of the electrostatic-capacity circuit in this invention example.

[Drawing 5] The flow chart showing the flow of the control action of the inverter control circuit in this invention example.

[Drawing 6] The flow chart showing the flow of the control action of the inverter control circuit in this invention example.

[Drawing 7] The block diagram showing the configuration of the conventional example.

[Description of Notations]

1 Internal Combustion Engine

2 Squirrel-cage Polyphase Induction Machine

3 Rechargeable Battery Circuit

4 Inverter Circuit

5 Inverter Control Circuit

6 Rotation Sensor

7 Capacitor

11 Resistor

12 Solid State Switch Circuit

13 Detector

14 Switch Control Circuit

15 Current Detector

20 Electrostatic-Capacity Circuit

21 Pressure-Up Pressure-Lowering Converter

22 Battery

[Procedure amendment 6]

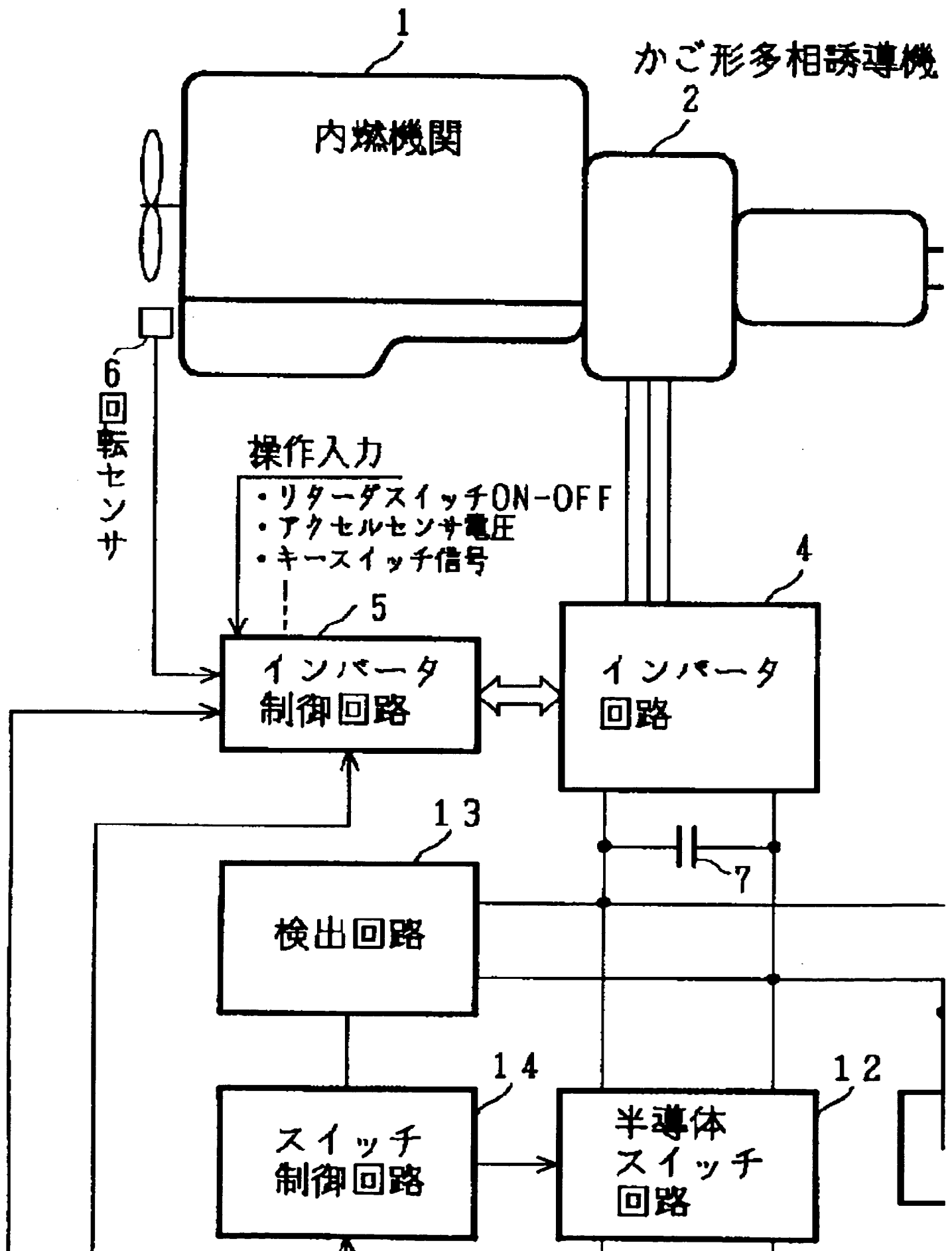
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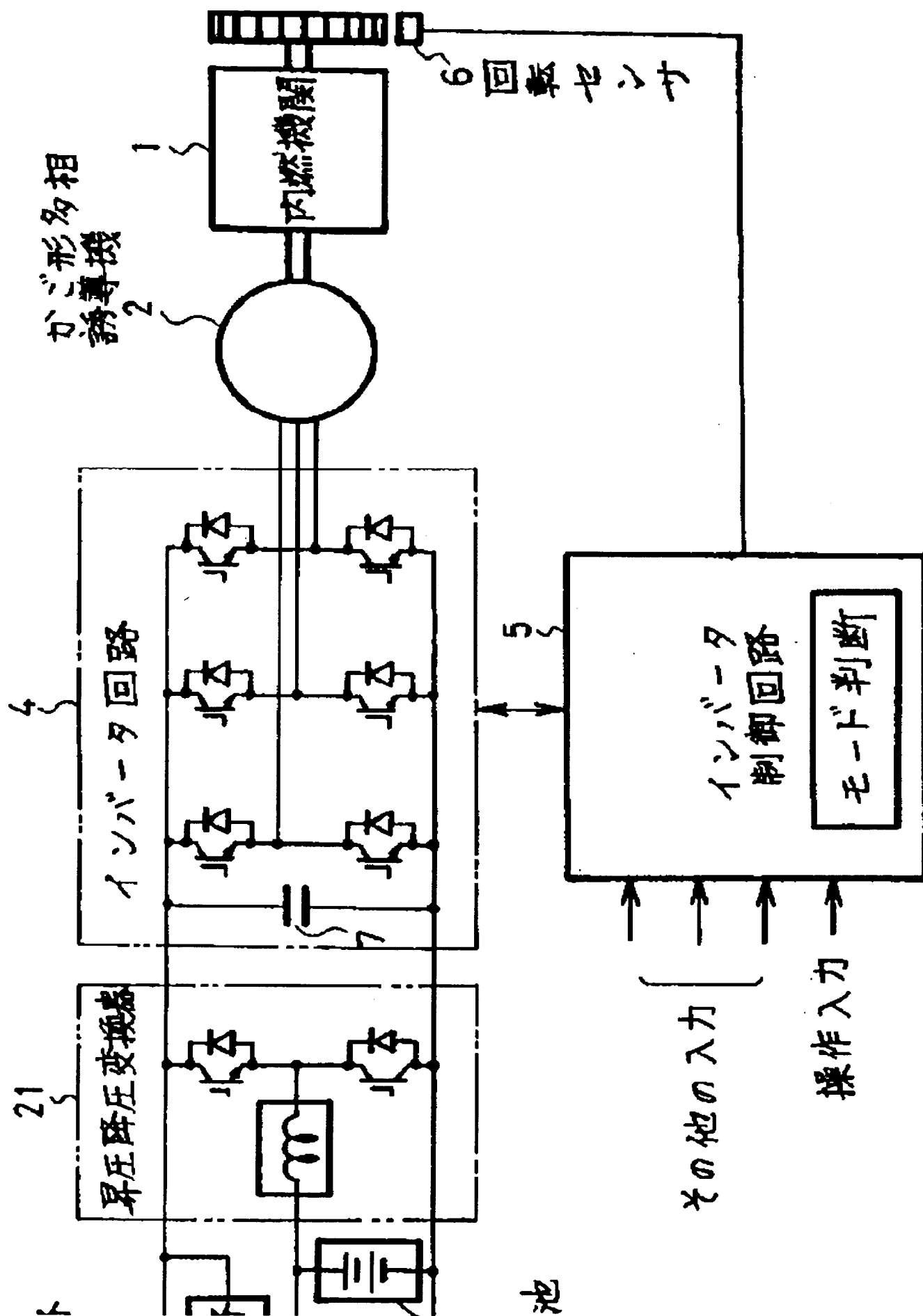
[Item(s) to be Amended] Complete diagram

[Method of Amendment] Modification

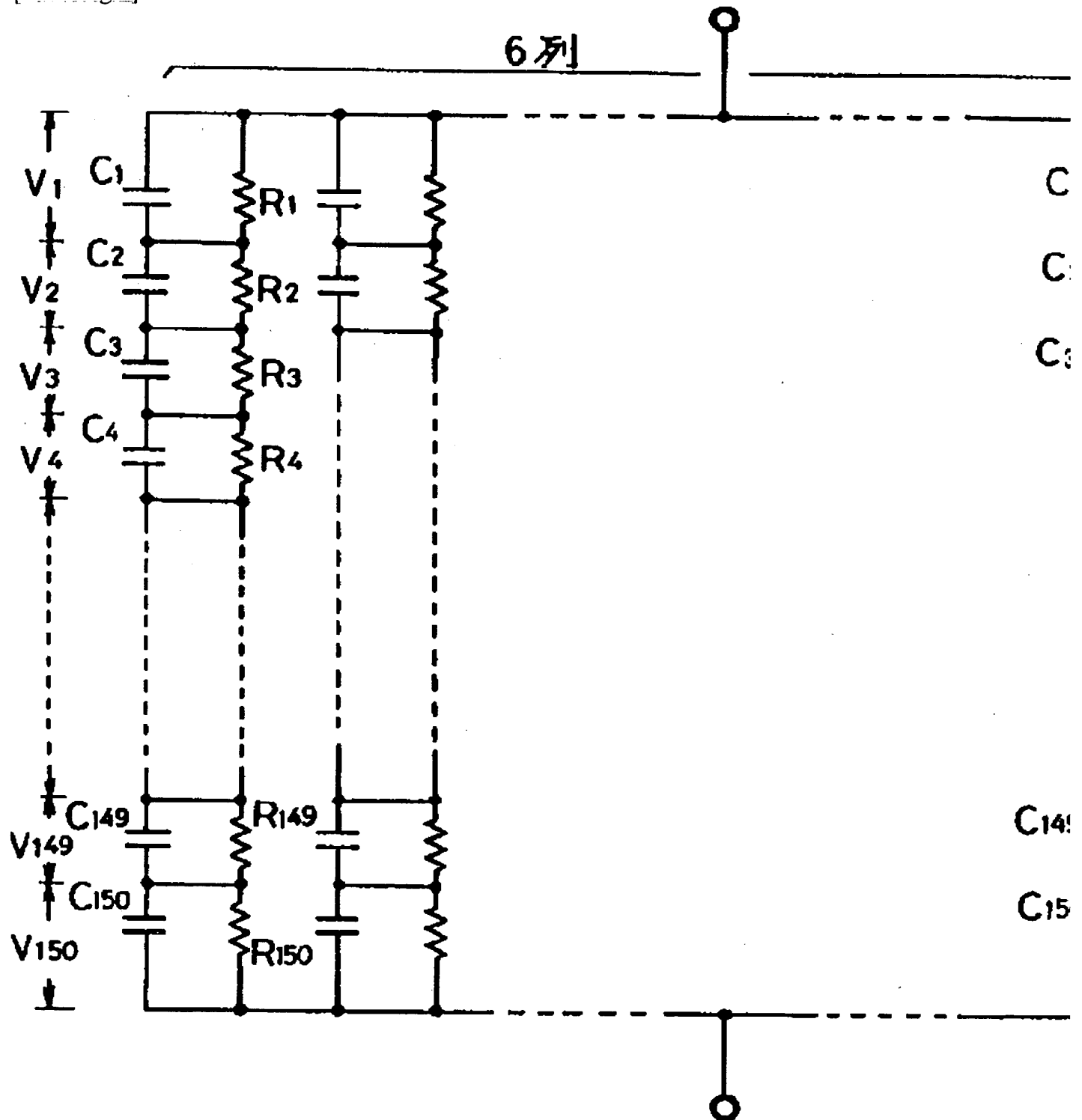
[Proposed Amendment]

[Drawing. 1]

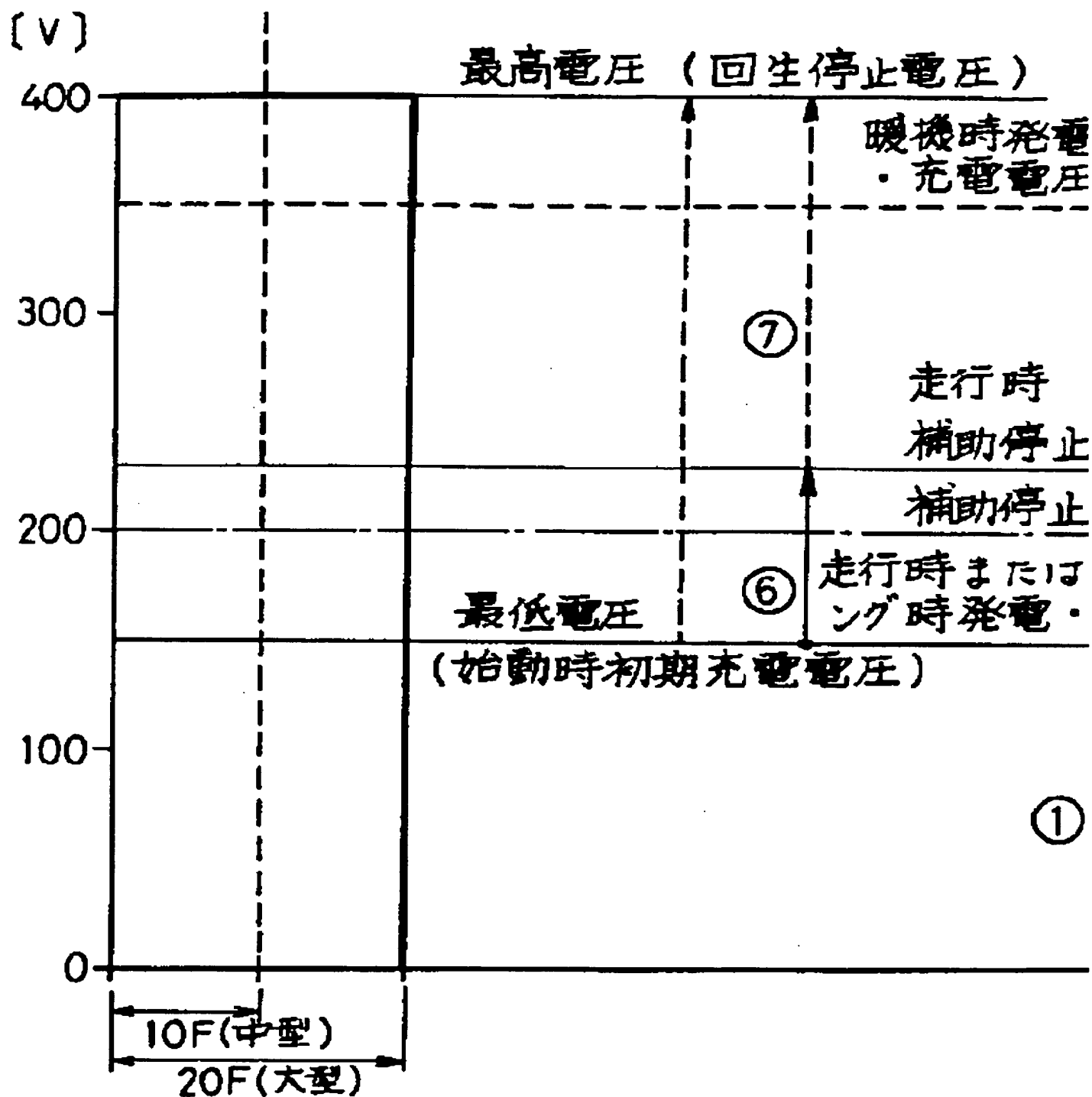




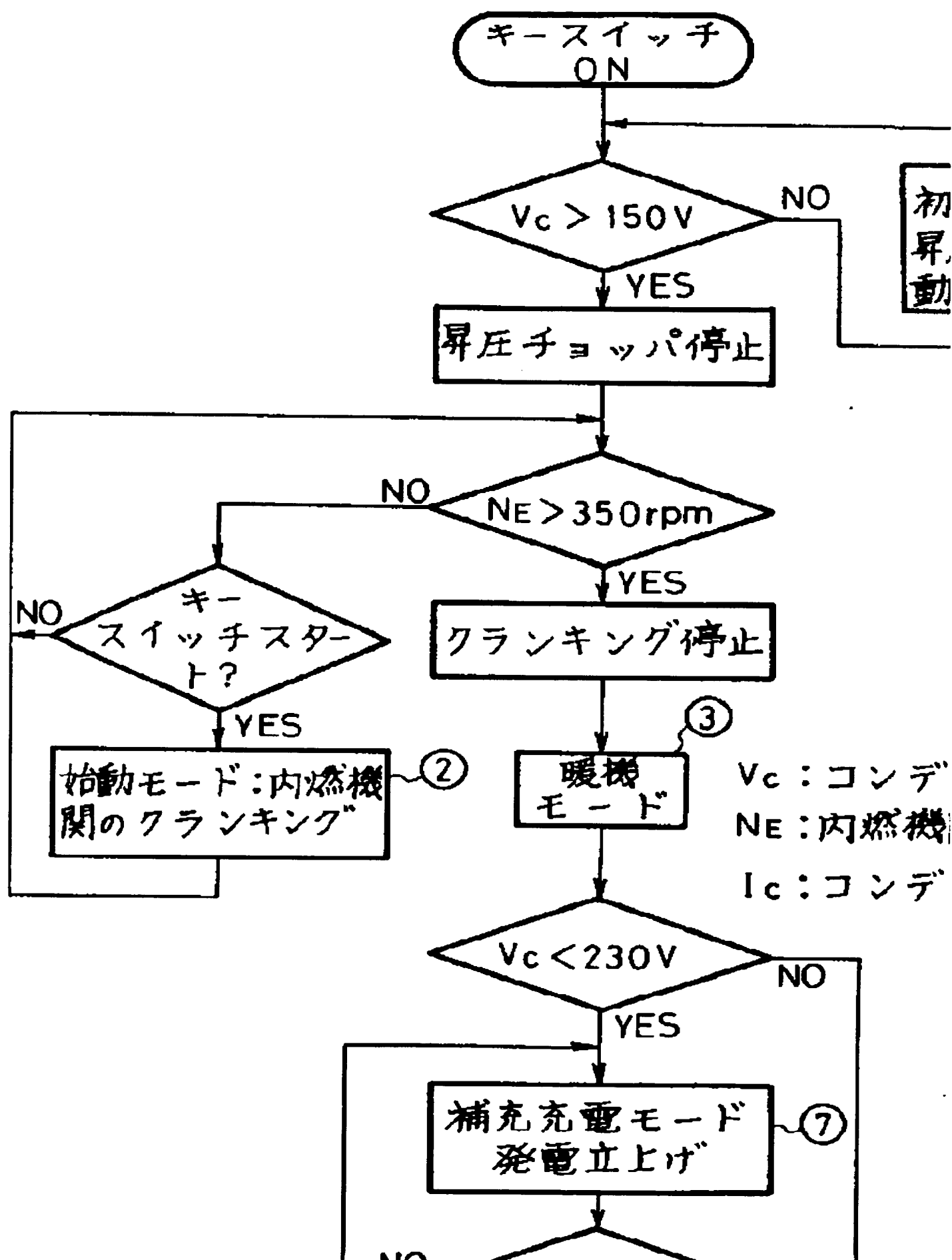
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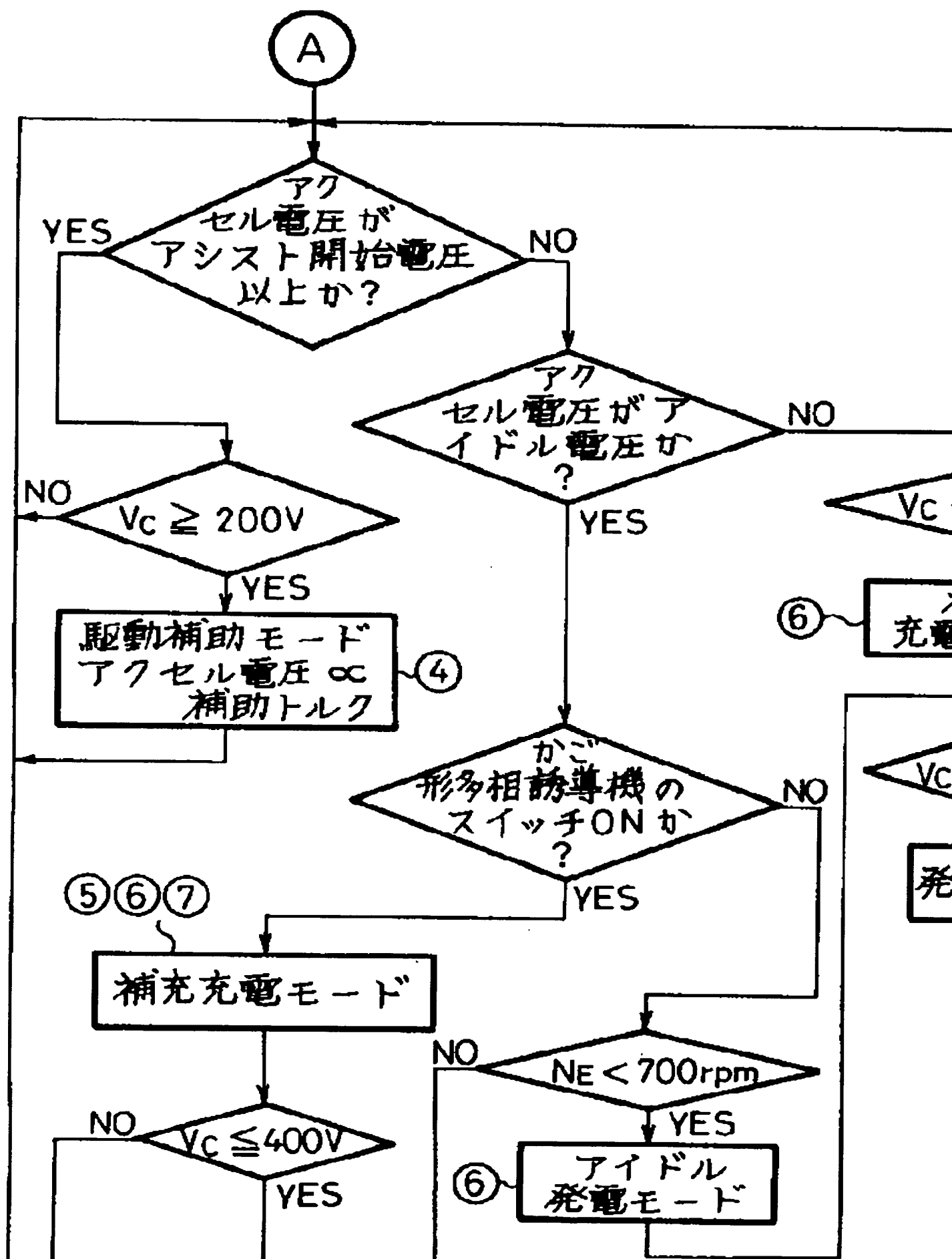


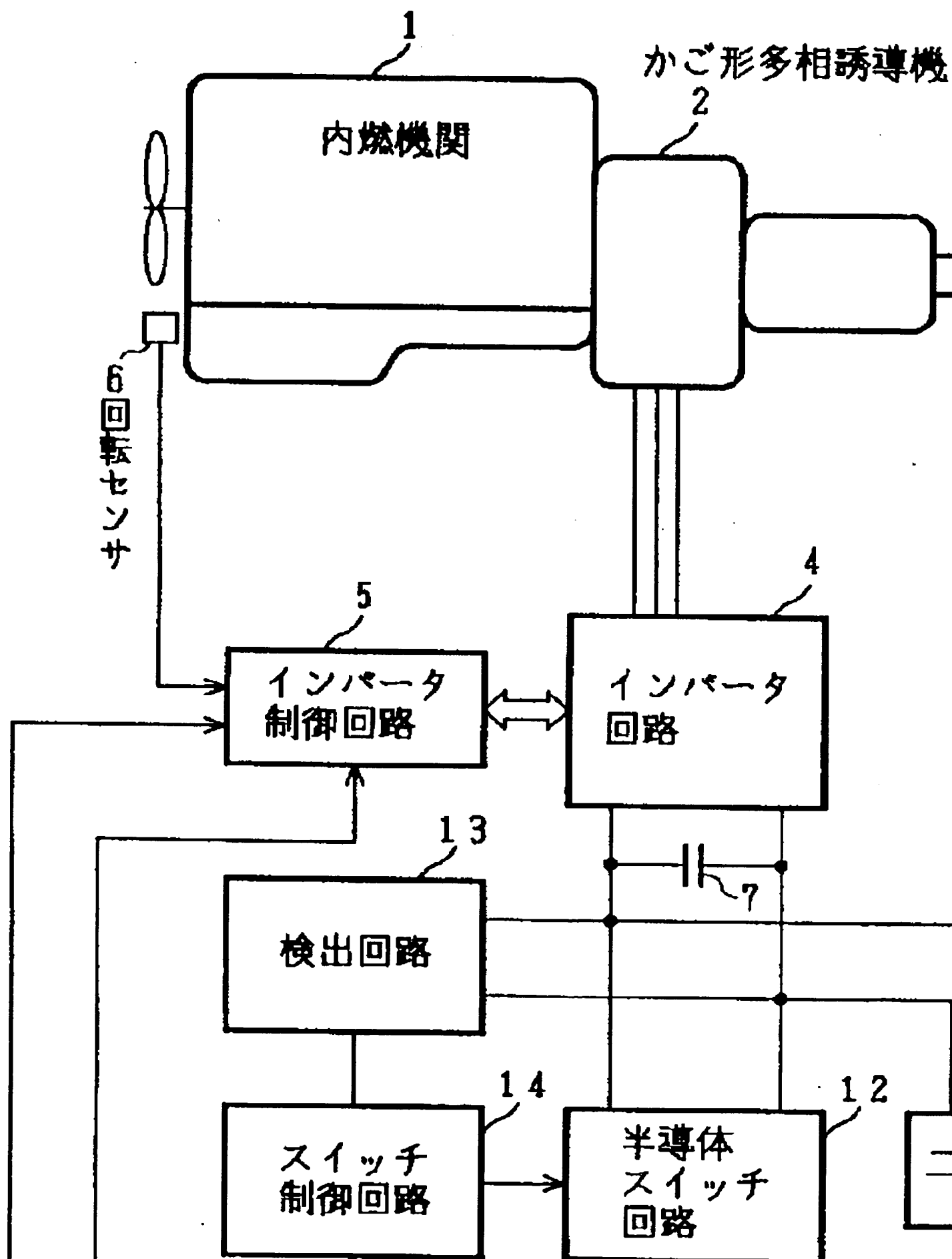
[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]







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(71)出願人 000005463

日野自動車工業株式会社

東京都日野市日野台3丁目1番地1

(72)発明者 鈴木 孝幸

東京都日野市日野台3丁目1番地1 日野

自動車工業株式会社内

(72)発明者 小幡 篤臣

東京都日野市日野台3丁目1番地1 日野

自動車工業株式会社内

(74)代理人 弁理士 井出 直孝 (外1名)

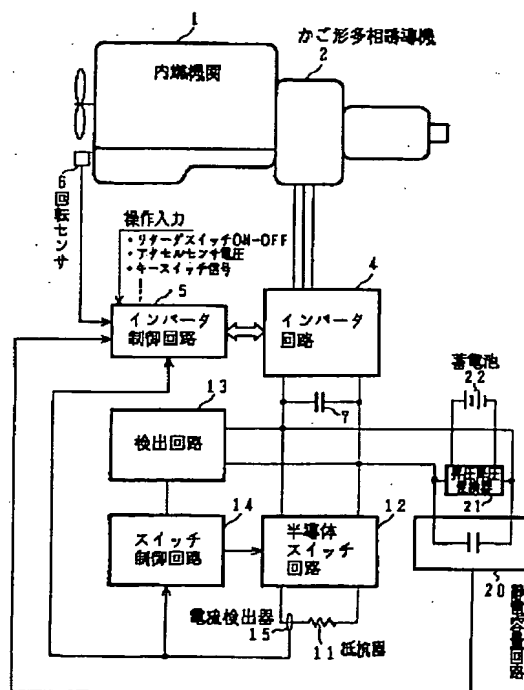
(54)【発明の名称】 内燃機関の制動および補助動力装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】 コンデンサを利用したHIMRシステムにおいてコンデンサの充放電制御をできるようにする。

【構成】 内燃機関の回転軸に連結されたかご形多相誘導機の多相交流回路と蓄電手段の直流回路とを双方向に電気エネルギーを変換し制動および補助動力とする内燃機関の制動および補助動力装置において、蓄電手段を静電容量回路で構成し、この静電容量回路に昇圧降圧変換器を介して接続されインバータ回路の直流端子電圧より低い端子電圧の蓄電池を備え、制御回路の制御モードとして、初期充電モード、始動モード、減速モード、および加速モードを設け、初期充電、始動、減速、および加速を制御する。

【効果】 蓄電手段としての大型蓄電池を廃止し軽量化をはかることによって生じる制動および補助動力の供給が不適切になることを防止することができる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 車軸を駆動する内燃機関の回転軸に連結されたかご形多相誘導機と、蓄電手段と、前記かご形多相誘導機の多相交流回路と前記蓄電手段の直流回路とを双方向に電気エネルギーを変換して結合するインバータ回路と、このインバータ回路を制御するインバータ制御回路とを備えた自動車の制動および補助動力装置において、

前記蓄電手段は、前記インバータ回路の直流側に直結された静電容量回路と、その静電容量回路に昇圧降圧変換器を介して接続され前記インバータ回路の直流端子電圧より低い端子電圧の蓄電池とを含み、

前記昇圧降圧変換器は前記制御回路により制御され、

前記制御回路の制御モードは、

前記内燃機関の停止状態で前記静電容量回路に前記蓄電池のエネルギーを昇圧降圧変換器により昇圧変換して充電させる初期充電モードと、

前記内燃機関の始動時に前記静電容量回路に蓄電されたエネルギーを前記インバータ回路を介して前記かご形多相誘導機に交流電流として与え前記かご形多相誘導機を電動機として作動させる始動モードと、

前記自動車の制動時に前記かご形多相誘導機を発電機として作動させ前記かご形多相誘導機の出力交流電流を前記インバータ回路を介して前記静電容量回路に充電電流として供給する減速モードと、

前記自動車の加速時に前記かご形多相誘導機を電動機として作動させ前記静電容量回路に蓄電されたエネルギーを前記インバータ回路を介して前記かご形多相誘導機に交流電流として供給する加速モードとを含むことを特徴とする自動車の制動および補助動力装置。

【請求項 2】 前記制御回路の各制御モードに加えて、さらに前記内燃機関の暖機運転中に前記かご形多相誘導機を発電機として作動させ前記かご形多相誘導機の出力交流電流を前記インバータ回路を介して前記静電容量回路に充電電流として供給する暖機モードと、

前記内燃機関の運転中に前記静電容量回路の端子電圧が所定値以下に低下したときに前記かご形多相誘導機を発電機として作動させ前記かご形多相誘導機の出力交流電流を前記インバータ回路を介して前記静電容量回路に充電電流として供給する補充充電モードとを含む請求項 1 記載の自動車の制動および補助動力装置。

【請求項 3】 前記蓄電池の端子電圧は前記自動車の標準電気設備の定格電圧である請求項 1 記載の自動車の制動および補助動力装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 本発明は、内燃機関を制動するときに発生する機械的エネルギーを電氣的エネルギーに変換して蓄積し、内燃機関を加速するときに蓄積された電氣的エネルギーを補助加速装置に供給して機械的エネルギーを

生させる装置に利用する。本発明は、内燃機関の回転軸に回転かご形多相誘導機を連結し、そのかご形多相誘導機を制動時には発電機として作用させ、加速時には電動機として作用させる装置に利用する。本発明は、HIMR の名称で本願出願人が販売している補助加速および補助制動装置を備えた自動車に搭載するに適する装置である。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 本願出願人は、国際公表公報 WO 88/0617 (国際出願番号 PCT/J P/00157) に自動車の電気制動および補助加速装置を開示した。この装置は図 6 に示すように、内燃機関 1 にその回転子部が直結されたかご形多相誘導機 2 と、蓄電手段としての二次電池回路 3 と、この二次電池回路 3 の直流電圧をかご形多相誘導機 2 の軸回転速度より低い回転速度の回転磁界を誘起するのに適合した周波数の交流電圧に変換して、これをかご形多相誘導機 2 に与え、またかご形多相誘導機 2 からの交流電力を直流電力に変換するインバータ回路 4 と、このインバータ回路 4 の交流側電圧の周波数を設定する制御信号を生成するインバータ制御回路 5 とを備える。このインバータ制御回路 5 には自動車の運転に応じて運転者により制御指令を発生する手段を含む。

【0003】 また、かご型多相誘導機 2 には回転センサ 6 が取付けられていて、この回転センサ 6 からの信号はインバータ制御回路 5 に与えられ、さらに二次電池の充電状態に関する二次電池回路 3 からの情報が入力する。

【0004】 インバータ回路 4 の出力側にはコンデンサ 7 および半導体スイッチ回路 12 が接続され、この半導体スイッチ回路 12 を介して抵抗器 11 が接続される。この抵抗器 11 は自動車に大きい制動が行われ再生することができないほどの過剰な電気エネルギーが発生したときに、これを消散させるように構成されている。

【0005】 さらに、二次電池回路 3 および半導体スイッチ回路 12 にはインバータ回路 4 の出力電圧を検出する検出回路 13 が接続され、抵抗器 11 には電流の変化を検出する電流検出器 15 が備えられる。この電流検出器 15 にはその検出信号にしたがって半導体スイッチ回路 12 を制御するスイッチ制御回路 14 が接続される。このスイッチ制御回路 14 には検出回路 13 が接続される。

【0006】 この装置は自動車に搭載して、自動車の制動時には制動により発生するエネルギーを電気エネルギーとして回収して蓄電し、自動車の加速時にはその蓄電された電気エネルギーを機械エネルギーに変換して、車軸駆動用の内燃機関に補助動力を与えるものである。

【0007】 すなわち、インバータを制御する制御回路は、かご形多相誘導機を内燃機関の補助動力装置とする加速モードではかご形多相誘導機に内燃機関の回転速度を越える速度の回転磁界を与え、かご形多相誘導機を内

燃機関の制動装置とする減速モードではかご形多相誘導機に内燃機関の回転速度を下回る速度の回転磁界を与えるようにそのインバータ回路を制御する手段を含む。またインバータ回路は、加速モードでは蓄電手段に蓄積された電気エネルギーの直流出力をかご形多相誘導機に多相交流出力として与え、減速モードではかご形多相誘導機が多相交流出力エネルギーを直流出力として蓄電手段に与える回路手段を含む。

【0008】このような従来装置では、上記蓄電手段は蓄電池である。すなわちインバータの直流側の定格電圧は200～300Vであり、この定格電圧を有する蓄電池を自動車用の鉛蓄電池を多数直列接続して利用する構造である。

【0009】出願人は上記装置について実用的な装置を設計製作し、主として市街地を運行する定期バスとして試験的に採用され多くの試験を行うことができた。

【0010】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】この試験の結果から、上記装置は制動時に発生するエネルギーを単純に放散させることなく、有効に回収利用することができるきわめて有用な装置であり、将来は大型自動車に限らず広く乗用車や小型貨物自動車にも実施できる本質的に優れた性能があることがわかってきたが、大型の鉛蓄電池を実用的な自動車に搭載することになると、○ 体積的にかなり大きくなる……具体的には24Vの鉛蓄電池を10個程度直列に接続して利用することになるから0.2～0.4m²程度になる、○ 車体重量が増大する……具体的には200～300kgになる、○ 200Vを越える電圧で数十アンペアの直流電力を取り出すには人体に対して相応の安全設備を設けた実装構造を装備しなければならない……具体的には開閉扉を設けた堅固な箱の中に実装し、扉を開いたときに回路が自動的に遮断するような安全設備が必要である、○ 鉛蓄電池は化学反応を伴う装置であるから一定の条件で電解液の量を観測してその比重を測定し電解液の補充や補充充電を行うなどの保守が必要である……保守の作業工数が大きくなるとともに自家用車への適用はむづかしくなる、○ その保守に便利な構造とするために1箇所に集中的に配置しなければならない……小型自動車ではそのためのスペースがとれない、○ 電池の内部抵抗によるエネルギー損失がある……制動時に回収したエネルギーが加速時に効率的に利用できない、○ 通常の動作状態で現在の蓄電容量がどれだけであるかを自動制御に利用できる程度に電氣的に正確に検出できない……電解液の比重を測定することにより現在の蓄電容量をかなり正確に知ることができるが、単純な電流計や電圧計による計測では温度変化があると上記内部抵抗が変化して必ずしも十分な正確度がなく、それをリアルタイムな制御情報として利用できる形態にならない、などの課題があることがわかった。

【0011】上記課題を解決するものとして本願発明者

は、蓄電手段に静電容量回路（コンデンサ）を利用することを提案し試験を実施するに至った。蓄電手段に静電容量回路を利用する装置については同一出願人が本願と同時に提出する別の特許出願において詳しく説明している。その概要は、実現可能な一例として電気二重層コンデンサを単位コンデンサとし、これを多数個直列に接続してさらにその直列回路を複数個並列に接続して耐圧300V、静電容量20F程度の静電容量回路を得るものである。そして、この静電容量回路を利用することにより、最大電圧200Vで最大電流160A程度の電力に対して25秒程度のアシストが可能であることを開示した。

【0012】ところでこのような装置で試験を行うと、この装置をきわめて長い期間使用しなかった場合に、静電容量回路の電荷が自己放電してしまうことがある。またこの装置を製造して最初に使用するときにも、静電容量回路には電荷が蓄電されていないから同様である。静電容量回路にほとんど電荷が蓄電されていない状態では、この内燃機関を始動させることもできない。

【0013】本発明はこのような課題を解決するもので、静電容量回路に蓄電電荷がほとんどなくなった場合にも、合理的に内燃機関を始動することができる装置を提供することを目的とする。

【0014】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、蓄電手段としてインバータ回路の直流側に直結された静電容量回路と、同じくその直流側に昇圧降圧変換器を介して接続されたその直流側電圧より低い電圧の蓄電池とを設ける。そしてこの昇圧降圧変換器は前記制御回路により制御され、その制御回路の制御モードは、静電容量回路に蓄電池のエネルギーを昇圧降圧変換器により昇圧変換して充電させる初期充電モードと、静電容量回路に蓄電されたエネルギーをインバータ回路を介してかご形多相誘導機に交流電流として与えかご形多相誘導機を電動機として作動させる始動モードと、自動車の制動時にかご形多相誘導機を発電機として作動させかご形多相誘導機の出力交流電流をインバータ回路を介して静電容量回路に充電電流として供給する減速モードと、自動車の加速時にかご形多相誘導機を電動機として作動させ静電容量回路に蓄電されたエネルギーをインバータ回路を介してかご形多相誘導機に交流電流として供給する加速モードとを含むことを特徴とする。

【0015】さらに本発明の制御回路の制御モードには上記各モードに加えて、始動モードにつづき内燃機関の暖機運転中にかご形多相誘導機を発電機として作動させかご形多相誘導機の出力交流電流を前記インバータ回路を介して静電容量回路に充電電流として供給する暖機モードと、内燃機関の運転中に静電容量回路の端子電圧が所定値以下に低下したときにかご形多相誘導機を発電機として作動させかご形多相誘導機の出力交流電流を前記

インバータ回路を介して静電容量回路に充電電流として供給する補充充電モードとを含む構成とすることが望ましい。

【0016】前記蓄電池の端子電圧は、前記自動車の各種電気装備の定格電圧（現行の標準規格は24Vまたは12V）に等しい端子電圧とすることが便利である。

【0017】昇圧降圧変換器は、一つの例示としてチョップパ回路およびリアクトル回路を接続した変換器である。

【0018】

【作用】本発明の構成では、装置の製造直後あるいは装置を長時間使用しなかった状態で静電容量回路に蓄電電荷がほとんどない状態のときにも、この装置を搭載した自動車には蓄電池（端子電圧24Vまたは12V）が搭載されていて、この蓄電池のエネルギーを利用することができる。

【0019】初期充電モードでは、この蓄電池の端子電圧を昇圧降圧変換器を利用して高いパルス状の電圧を発生させて、静電容量回路にある程度の電荷を蓄電させる。

【0020】始動モードでは、この初期充電モードで蓄電された電荷を利用してかご形多相誘導機を電動機として作動させて内燃機関を始動させる。

【0021】内燃機関が自力回転するようになると、かご形多相誘導機から電力を取り出し静電容量回路にさらに電荷を蓄電させる。これは望ましくは暖気運転モードとして特別の制御を行うことがよい。この暖気運転モードで静電容量回路は定格端子電圧に達する。

【0022】ここで自動車は走行可能な状態となり、加速モードでは静電容量回路に蓄電された電荷を放出してかご形多相誘導機を補助動力とし、また減速モードではかご形誘導機から発生する電気エネルギーを静電容量回路に蓄電させる。

【0023】加速モードを利用しすぎて静電容量回路の蓄電電荷量が規定値より小さくなった場合には、制御モードを補充充電モードとしてかご形多相誘導機を発電機として作動させて、内燃機関が回転している状態ではつねに静電容量回路の蓄電電荷量を規定値以上に維持することができる。

【0024】低い端子電圧の蓄電池は、この装置では静電容量回路に十分の蓄電電荷がある状態のときに、昇圧降圧変換器を制御して低い電圧を発生させ、充電状態に維持することができるようになっていく。蓄電池の充電はかならずしもこの方法によらずとも、内燃機関に由来から装備されているオルタネータを利用して充電することも可能である。

【0025】このようにオルタネータを利用する構成では、上述した昇圧降圧変換器を単純な昇圧変換器とすることができ、その場合には昇圧変換器として従来から電源装置としてよく知られたDC・DCコンバータを利用

することができる。

【0026】

【実施例】次に、本発明実施例を図面に基づいて説明する。図1は本発明実施例の全体構成を示すブロック図、図2は本発明実施例における昇圧降圧変換器およびインバータ回路の構成を示すブロック図、図3は本発明実施例における静電容量回路の構成例を示す図である。

【0027】本発明実施例は、内燃機関1にその回転子が直結されたかご形多相誘導機2と、直流電圧をかご形多相誘導機2の軸回転速度より低い回転速度の回転磁界を誘起するのに適合した周波数の交流電圧に変換して、これをかご形多相誘導機2に与え、またかご形多相誘導機2からの交流電力を直流電力に変換するインバータ回路4と、このインバータ回路4の交流側電圧の周波数を設定する制御信号を生成するインバータ制御回路5とを備える。このインバータ制御回路5には自動車の運転に応じて運転者により制御指令を発生する手段を含む。

【0028】また、かご形多相誘導機2には回転センサ6が取付けられていて、この回転センサ6からの信号はインバータ制御回路5に与えられ、さらに充電状態に関する情報が入力する。

【0029】インバータ回路4の出力側にはコンデンサ7および半導体スイッチ回路12が接続され、この半導体スイッチ回路12を介して抵抗器11が接続される。この抵抗器11は自動車に大きい制動が行われ再生することができないほどの過剰な電気エネルギーが発生したときに、これを消散させる。

【0030】さらに、インバータ回路4の出力電圧を検出する検出回路13が接続され、抵抗器11には電流の変化を検出する電流検出器15が備えられる。この電流検出器15にはその検出信号にしたがって半導体スイッチ回路12を制御するスイッチ制御回路14が接続される。このスイッチ制御回路14には検出回路13が接続される。

【0031】さらに、本発明の特徴として、インバータ回路4の直流側に直結された静電容量回路20と、その静電容量回路20に昇圧降圧変換器21を介して接続されインバータ回路4の直流端子電圧より低い端子電圧の蓄電池22とを含み、昇圧降圧変換器21はインバータ制御回路5により制御され、インバータ制御回路5の制御モードは、内燃機関1の停止状態で静電容量回路20に蓄電池22のエネルギーを昇圧降圧変換器21により昇圧変換して充電させる初期充電モードと、内燃機関1の始動時に静電容量回路20に蓄電されたエネルギーをインバータ回路4を介してかご形多相誘導機2に交流電流として与えかご形多相誘導機2を電動機として作動させる始動モードと、自動車の制動時にかご形多相誘導機2を発電機として作動させかご形多相誘導機2の出力交流電流をインバータ回路4を介して静電容量回路20に充電

電流として供給する減速モードと、自動車の加速時にかご形多相誘導機2を電動機として作動させ静電容量回路20に蓄電されたエネルギーをインバータ回路4を介してかご形多相誘導機2に交流電流として供給する加速モードと、内燃機関1の暖機運転中にかご形多相誘導機2を発電機として作動させかご形多相誘導機2の出力交流電流をインバータ回路4を介して静電容量回路20に充電電流として供給する暖機モードと、内燃機関1の運転中に静電容量回路20の端子電圧が所定値以下に低下したときにかご形多相誘導機2を発電機として作動させかご形多相誘導機2の出力交流電流をインバータ回路4を介して静電容量回路20に充電電流として供給する補充充電モードとを含む。蓄電池22の端子電圧は自動車の標準電気装備の定格電圧に設定される。

【0032】静電容量回路20は、図3にその一例を示すように、同一の静電容量(500F、2V)を有する150個の単位コンデンサC₁、C₂、…C₁₅₀が電気的に直列に接続された直列回路がさらに6列に並列接続され、合計900個のコンデンサが配置される。

【0033】さらに、これらのコンデンサそれぞれには、同一の抵抗値を有する抵抗R₁、R₂、R₃、…R₁₅₀が並列に接続されるとともに、それぞれが直列に6列接続されて配置される。

【0034】前述のように抵抗を配置するのは、各コンデンサが規格上同一の静電容量を有するものであっても、製造上の許容差があるために、わずかながらつきがあり、各コンデンサに発生する端子電圧に差が生じる。これを防ぐために製造上ばらつきの少ない抵抗を各コンデンサ毎に並列に接続して発生する端子電圧をできるだけ一様にするために行われるものである。

【0035】この例では、前述のようにコンデンサおよび抵抗をそれぞれ900個使用するが、これを平面上に配列した場合には畳一枚程度の面積および体積を有するものになる。ただしコンデンサおよび抵抗の列群を電気的に接続した状態で車内の利用されていない空間に分散配置することが可能なために、行動空間を狭くすることはなく、かつ従来用いられていたバッテリーの重量と比較した場合に極めて軽量にすることができる。

【0036】前述の例ではコンデンサおよび抵抗を900個としたが、これは必ずしも限定されるものではなく、各車種に応じて任意に設定することができる。

【0037】ここで具体的な一例を示すと、市販されている電気二重層コンデンサの場合、耐圧2V、静電容量500Fであり、これを150個直列接続すると耐圧300Vとなり、さらに6回路並列接続すると静電容量は20F程度となる。

【0038】耐圧300Vであるからこれを定格電圧200Vで利用すると、定格充電電荷は、 $200V \times 20F = 4000 \text{ クーロン} (= \text{アンペア秒})$ となり、現用のインバータによれば最大電流は160A

程度であるので、

$$4000 \text{ クーロン} / 160 \text{ アンペア} = 25 \text{ 秒}$$

となり、最大電圧200Vで最大電流160Aの電力に対し25秒程度は補助動力を与えることができる。

【0039】次に、このように構成された本発明実施例の通常動作について説明する。

【0040】まず、制動力を回転系に発生する場合には、インバータ制御回路5は回転センサ6で検出されるかご形多相誘導機2の回転子部の回転速度より小さい速度の回転磁界をかご形多相誘導機2の固定子部に与えるように制御信号を発生する。このとき、かご形多相誘導機2は発電機として動作し、発電された電気エネルギーはインバータ回路4により直流エネルギーに変換されて、静電容量回路20に充電電流として供給される。ブレーキトルクが大きく、静電容量回路20がこの直流エネルギーを吸収しきれないときには、直流端子電圧が所定値を越えて上昇し、半導体スイッチ回路12がこれを検出して静電容量回路20の端子に抵抗器11を接続するように閉成する。

【0041】一方、駆動力を回転系に付与する場合には、インバータ制御回路5は回転センサ6で検出されるかご形多相誘導機2の回転子部の回転速度より大きい速度の回転磁界をかご形多相誘導機2の固定子部に与えるように制御信号を発生する。このときには、静電容量回路20から直流電流が取り出され、インバータ回路4により回転磁界に相応の多相交流に変換されて、かご形多相誘導機2に供給される。

【0042】ここで、回転磁界の回転速度と軸回転速度との差が大きいほど、ブレーキトルクおよび駆動力は大きい。この実施例では、この差と回転磁界の回転速度との比率、すなわちかご形多相誘導機2のすべりがほぼ±10%の範囲になるように設定される。

【0043】次に、静電容量回路20への充電制御について説明する。インバータ回路4にはかご形多相誘導機2の固定子にその回転子の回転に対応する回転磁界を与えるための制御信号がインバータ制御回路5から供給されている。このインバータ制御回路5には回転センサ6からの回転情報が入力し、また静電容量回路20の充電状態に関する情報が入力する。このインバータ制御回路5にはマイクロプロセッサを含む。またこのインバータ制御回路5には、運転者の操作により運転状況により変化する操作制御信号を取り込む手段を含む。

【0044】インバータ回路4は上記のように直流側端子のエネルギーを交流側端子に与えるとともに、交流側端子に発生するエネルギーを直流側端子に与えることができる。さらに、インバータ制御回路5の制御によりかご形多相誘導機2が電動機となるように回転磁界の回転速度を制御して、かご形多相誘導機2の回転軸に駆動力を与え、内燃機関1の補助駆動装置として動作させることができる。このときには、静電容量回路20に充電された

電気エネルギーが用いられる。

【００４５】静電容量回路２０への充電は、内燃機関１に連結された発電機により、その内燃機関１が回転しているかぎり継続され、始動電動機の運転または各種の積装装置の運転により充電エネルギーが使用されると可能なかぎり短時間に定格充電容量いっぱいの充電状態に達するように制御される。

【００４６】次に、本発明実施例における静電容量回路２０の充放電制御について説明する。図４は本発明実施例における静電容量回路の充放電の制御の流れを示す図である。

【００４７】装置の製造直後あるいは装置を長時間使用しなかった状態で静電容量回路２０に蓄電電荷がほとんどない状態のときには、初期充電モードが選択され昇圧降圧変換器２１の昇圧チョップにより最低電圧１５０Ｖまで充電される（①）。始動モードが選択されこの電圧により内燃機関１の起動が行われると電圧は約１００Ｖまで低下する（②）。

【００４８】内燃機関１が起動し暖機運転状態になると暖気モードが選択され、かご形多相誘導機２が発電を開始し静電容量回路２０に電荷が蓄電され定格電圧の３５０Ｖに達する（③）。これにより自動車は走行可能状態となり、加速モードが選択されて静電容量回路２０に蓄電された電荷を放出し、あるいは減速モードが選択されてかご形多相誘導機２を補助動力として走行が行われる（④⑤）。

【００４９】このとき、加速モードが長く用いられると電圧は低下するが、約２３０Ｖに設定された最低限界電圧を下回るときには加速モードの選択が禁止される。最低限界電圧に達すると制御モードは補充充電モードに切り換わり、かご形多相誘導機２を発電機として作動させて静電容量回路２０をゆるやかに充電する（⑥）。このように内燃機関１が回転している状態では、つねに静電容量回路２０の蓄電電荷量を規定値以上に維持する。以降同様の制御が繰り返される。

【００５０】図５は本発明実施例におけるインバータ制御回路の制御動作の流れを示す流れ図である。図５を参照してインバータ制御回路５の制御動作をさらに詳しく説明する。

【００５１】キースイッチがＯＮ状態に設定されると、静電容量回路２０のコンデンサ電圧Ｖ。が１５０Ｖ以上あるか否かを判断し、１５０Ｖ以下であれば初期充電モード①を選択し昇圧チョップを作動させて充電を行う。１５０Ｖ以上であれば昇圧チョップの動作を停止し、内燃機関１の回転速度 N_E が３５０rpmを超えているか否かを判断する。

【００５２】３５０rpmを超えていなければ、キースイッチスタートの接断を判断し、内燃機関１が起動状態にあれば再度その回転速度 N_E が３５０rpmを超えているか否かの判断処理に戻す。内燃機関１が起動状態に

なければキースイッチを投入しクランキングを行わせ内燃機関１の回転速度 N_E が３５０rpmを超えているか否かの判断に処理を戻す。

【００５３】この判断で内燃機関１の回転速度 N_E が３５０rpmを超えていれば、キースイッチ投入によるクランキング動作を停止し、暖機運転状態で暖機充電モード③を選択する。次いで、昇圧降圧変換器２１のコンデンサ電圧Ｖ。が２３０Ｖを超えているか否かを判断し、２３０Ｖ以下であれば補充充電モード⑦を選択してかご形多相誘導機２を発電機として動作させ、コンデンサ電圧Ｖ。が３５０Ｖを超えているか否かを判断する。超えていなければ補充充電モード⑦の発電動作に戻り３５０Ｖに達するまで繰り返す。３５０Ｖを超えていればかご形多相誘導機２による発電を停止する。

【００５４】続いて、アクセル電圧がアシスト開始電圧以上であるか否かを判断し、アシスト開始電圧以上であればさらにその電圧Ｖ。が２００Ｖを超えているか否かを判断する。２００Ｖを超えていなければアクセル電圧がアシスト開始電圧以上であるか否かの判断処理に制御を戻し、超えていれば駆動補助モードを選択できる状態になる。駆動補助モードでは静電容量回路２０に蓄電されたエネルギーをインバータ回路４を介してかご形多相誘導機２にアシスト電圧を付加し駆動補助のための補助トルクを与える。以降同様の制御を繰り返す。

【００５５】アクセル電圧がアシスト開始電圧以下であれば、そのアクセル電圧がアイドル電圧であるか否かを判断し、アイドル電圧でなければ、その電圧Ｖ。が１５０Ｖ以下であるか否かを判断する。

【００５６】１５０Ｖ以上であればアクセル電圧がアシスト開始電圧以上であるか否かの判断処理に制御を戻す。１５０Ｖ以下であれば補充充電モードを選択し、コンデンサ電圧Ｖ。が２３０Ｖを超えているか否かを判断し、超えていなければアクセル電圧がアシスト開始電圧以上であるか否かの判断処理に制御を戻す。２３０Ｖを超えていればかご形多相誘導機２による発電を停止する。

【００５７】アクセル電圧がアイドル電圧であると判断された場合は、かご形多相誘導機２のスイッチがＯＮ状態にあるか否かを判断し、ＯＮ状態であれば補充充電モードを選択し、コンデンサ電圧Ｖ。が回生停止電圧４００Ｖを超えているか否かを判断する。超えていればその電圧を超えないように制御し前述の処理動作を繰り返す。また、超えていなければかご形多相誘導機２の操作レバー位置をコンデンサ電流 I_c を満たす位置に設定し、以降は前述の処理動作を繰り返す。

【００５８】かご形多相誘導機２のスイッチがＯＮ状態になければ、内燃機関１の回転速度 N_E が７００rpmを超えているか否かを判断し、超えていれば補充充電を行い、コンデンサ電圧Ｖ。が４００Ｖ以下であるか否かを判断し、４００Ｖ以下であれば発電を停止し、４００

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Vを超えていればアクセル電圧がアシスト開始電圧以上であるか否かの判断処理に制御を戻し、以降前述同様の処理動作を繰り返す。

【0059】内燃機関1の回転速度 N_E が700rpm以下であれば、アイドル発電モード⑥に切り換え、コンデンサ電圧V_cが230V以上であるか否かを判断し、230V以下であれば制御をもとに戻し、超えていればかご形多相誘導機2による発電を停止する。

【0060】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明によれば、自動車用電源の軽量化をはかるとともに、電気エネルギーの利用効率を向上させることができるために、小型自動車用の電源として利用することができる。また、静電容量回路が用いられることから保守が不要となる、したがって分散配置および絶縁構造中への密封が可能となり、人体への安全が確保される。また電圧検出によって正確かつリアルタイムに蓄電量を知ることができる。

【0061】さらに、静電容量回路に蓄電電荷がほとんどなくなった場合でも内燃機関を始動することができ、大型蓄電池の廃止に伴って生じる制動および補助動力の供給が不適切になることを防止することができるなどの効果がある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明実施例の全体構成を示すブロック図。

【図2】本発明実施例における昇圧降圧変換器およびイ

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ンバータ回路の構成を示すブロック図。

【図3】本発明実施例における静電容量回路の構成例を示す図。

【図4】本発明実施例における静電容量回路の充放電の制御の流れを示す図。

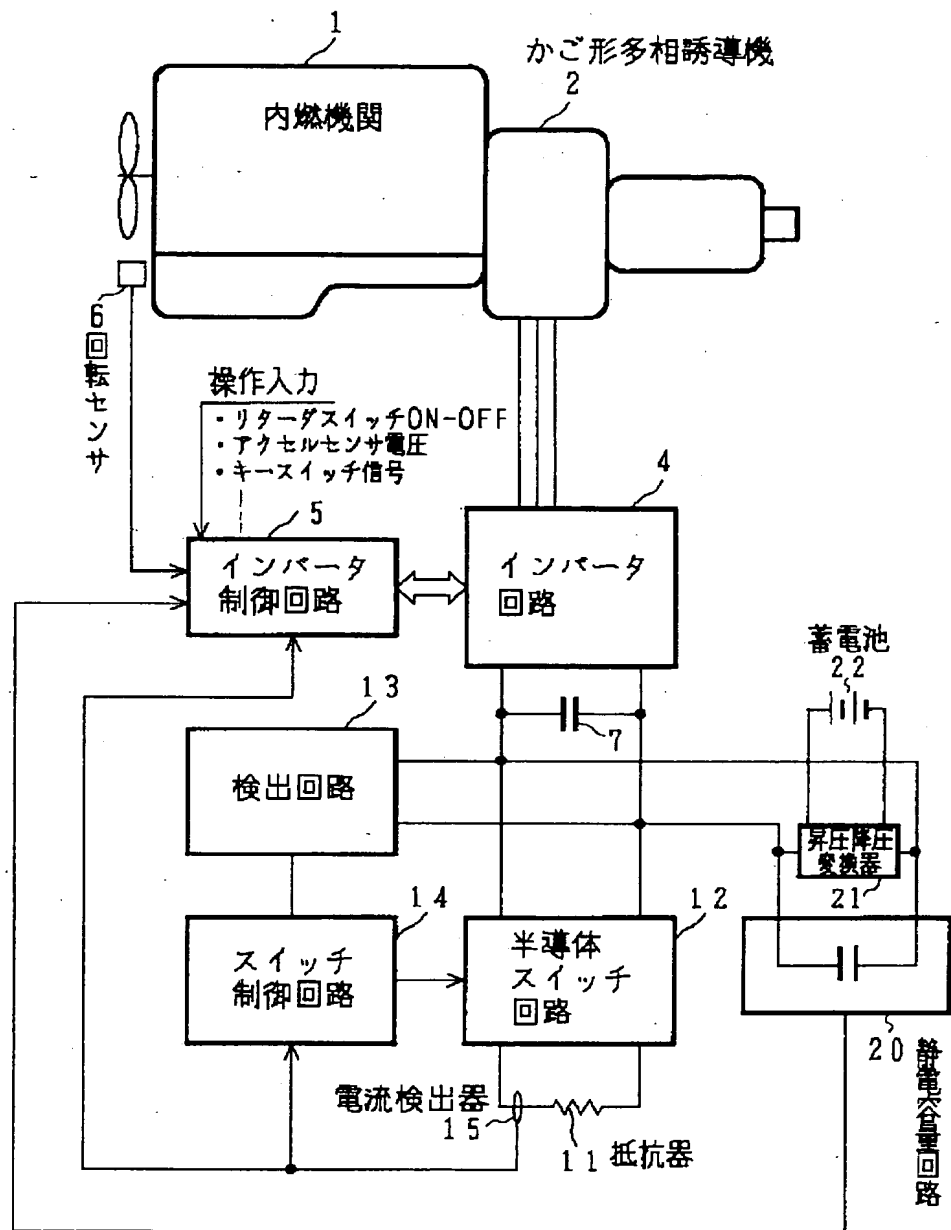
【図5】本発明実施例におけるインバータ制御回路の制御動作の流れを示す流れ図。

【図6】従来例の構成を示すブロック図。

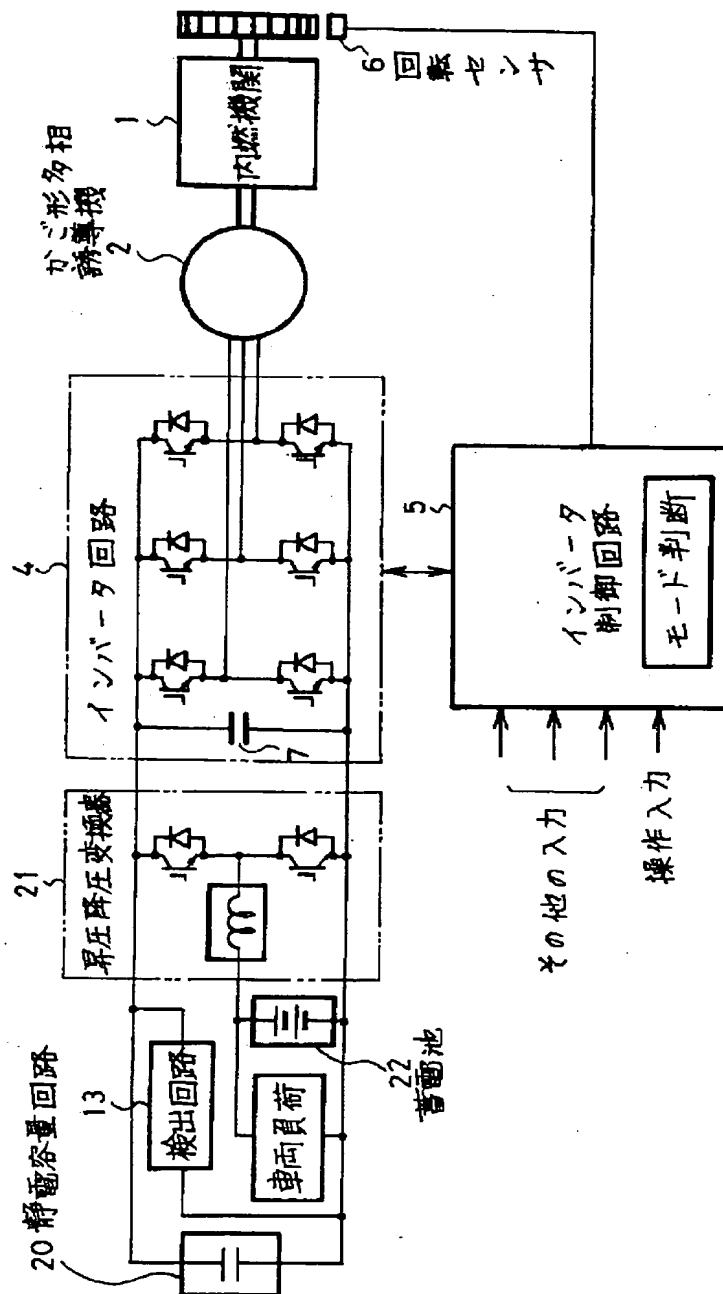
【符号の説明】

- | | | |
|----|----|-----------|
| 10 | 1 | 内燃機関 |
| | 2 | かご形多相誘導機 |
| | 3 | 二次電池回路 |
| | 4 | インバータ回路 |
| | 5 | インバータ制御回路 |
| | 6 | 回転センサ |
| | 7 | コンデンサ |
| | 11 | 抵抗器 |
| | 12 | 半導体スイッチ回路 |
| | 13 | 検出回路 |
| 20 | 14 | スイッチ制御回路 |
| | 15 | 電流検出器 |
| | 20 | 静電容量回路 |
| | 21 | 昇圧降圧変換器 |
| | 22 | 蓄電池 |

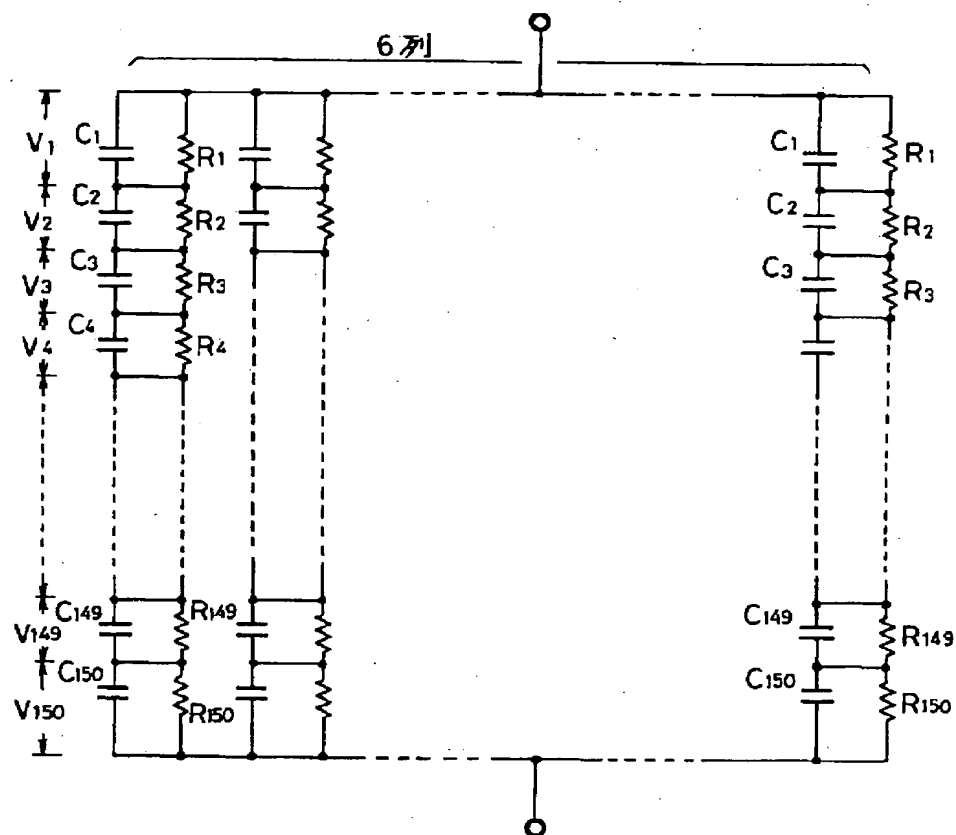
【図1】



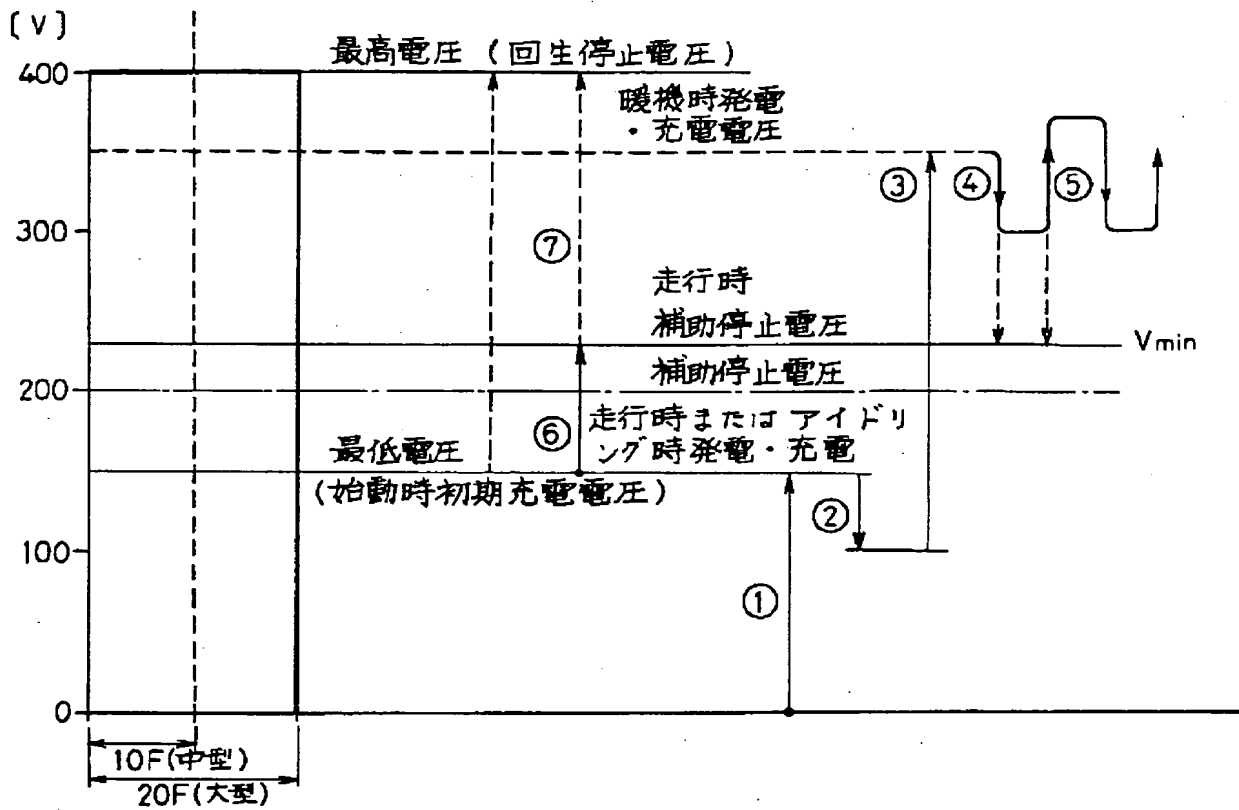
【図2】



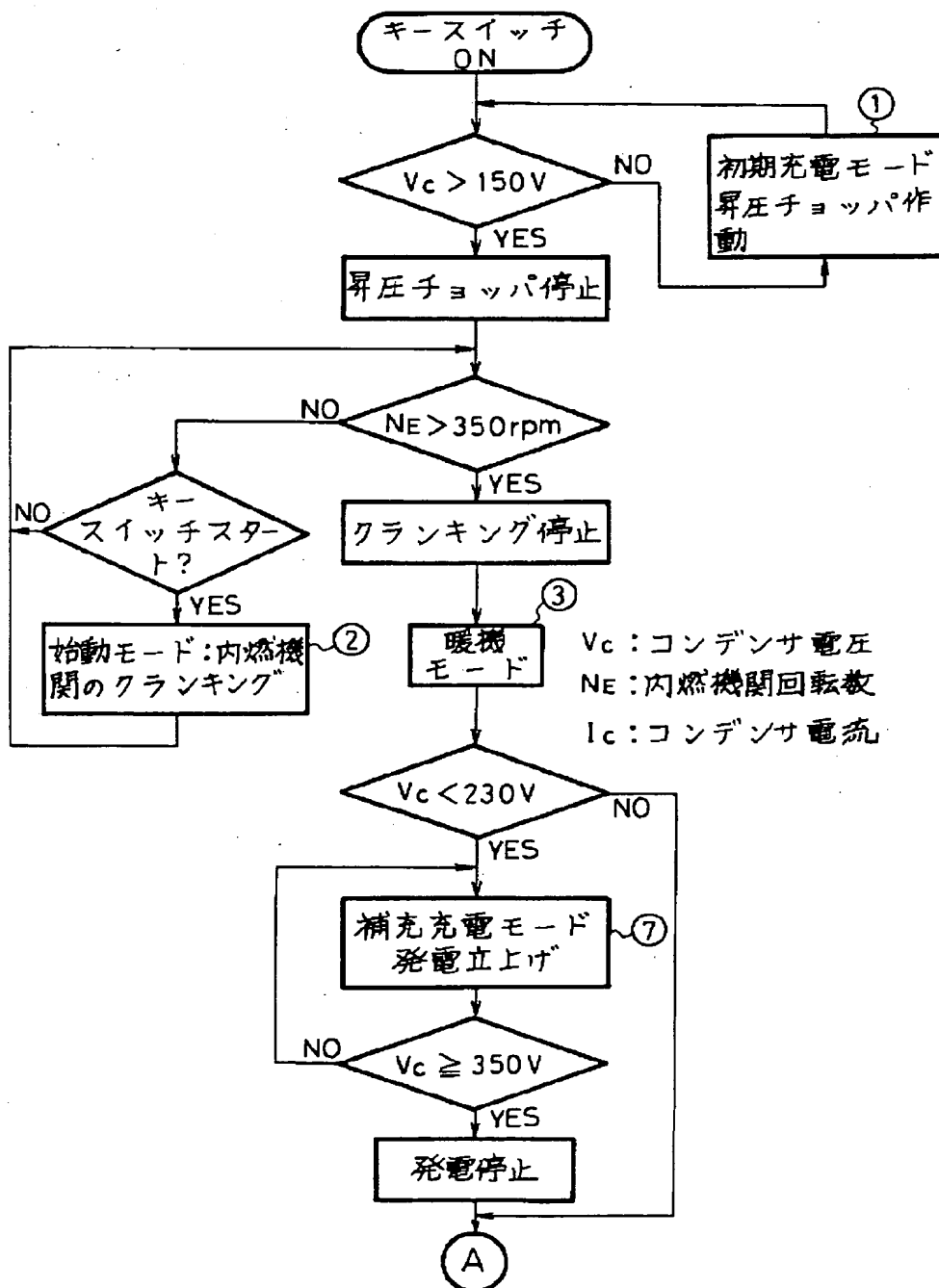
【図3】



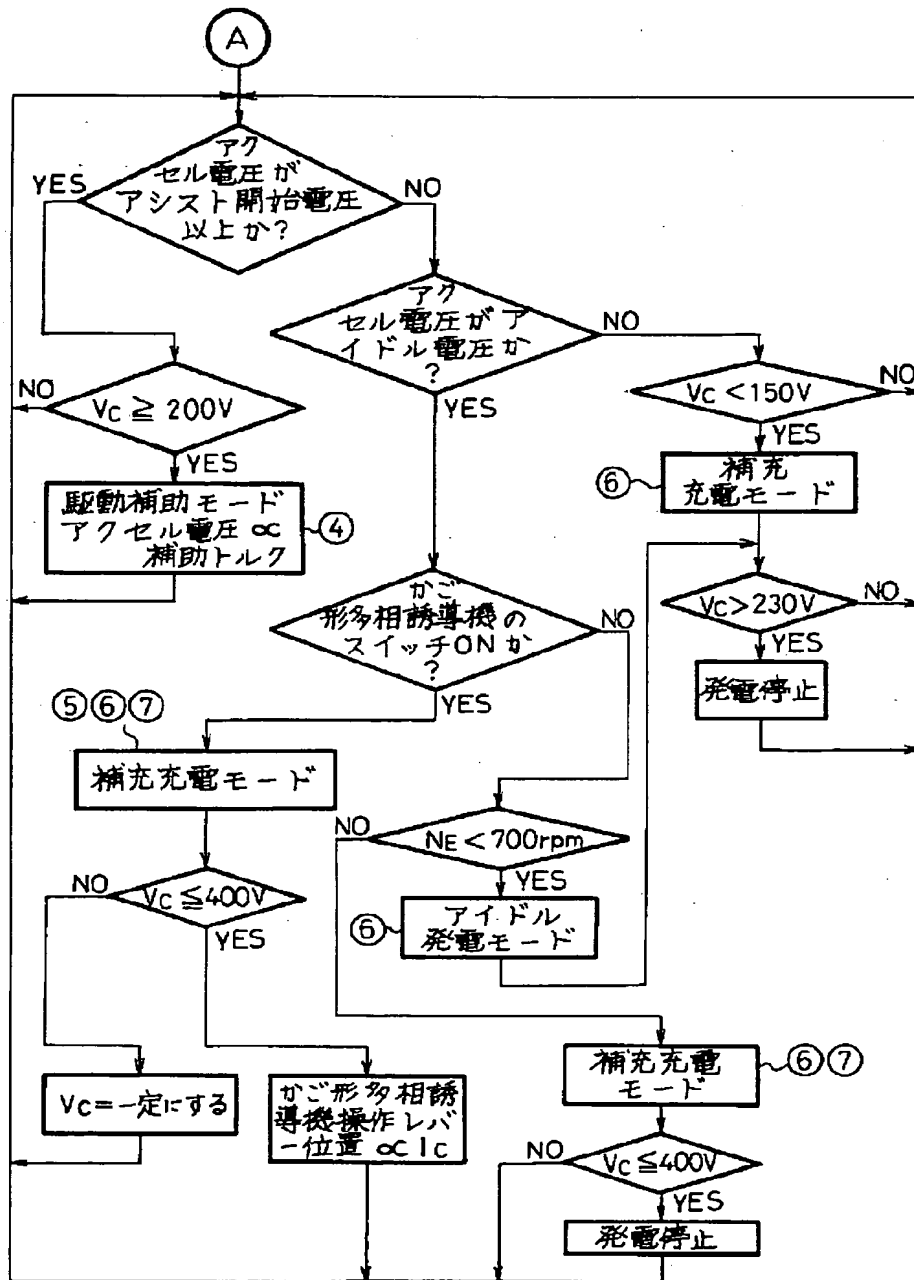
【図4】



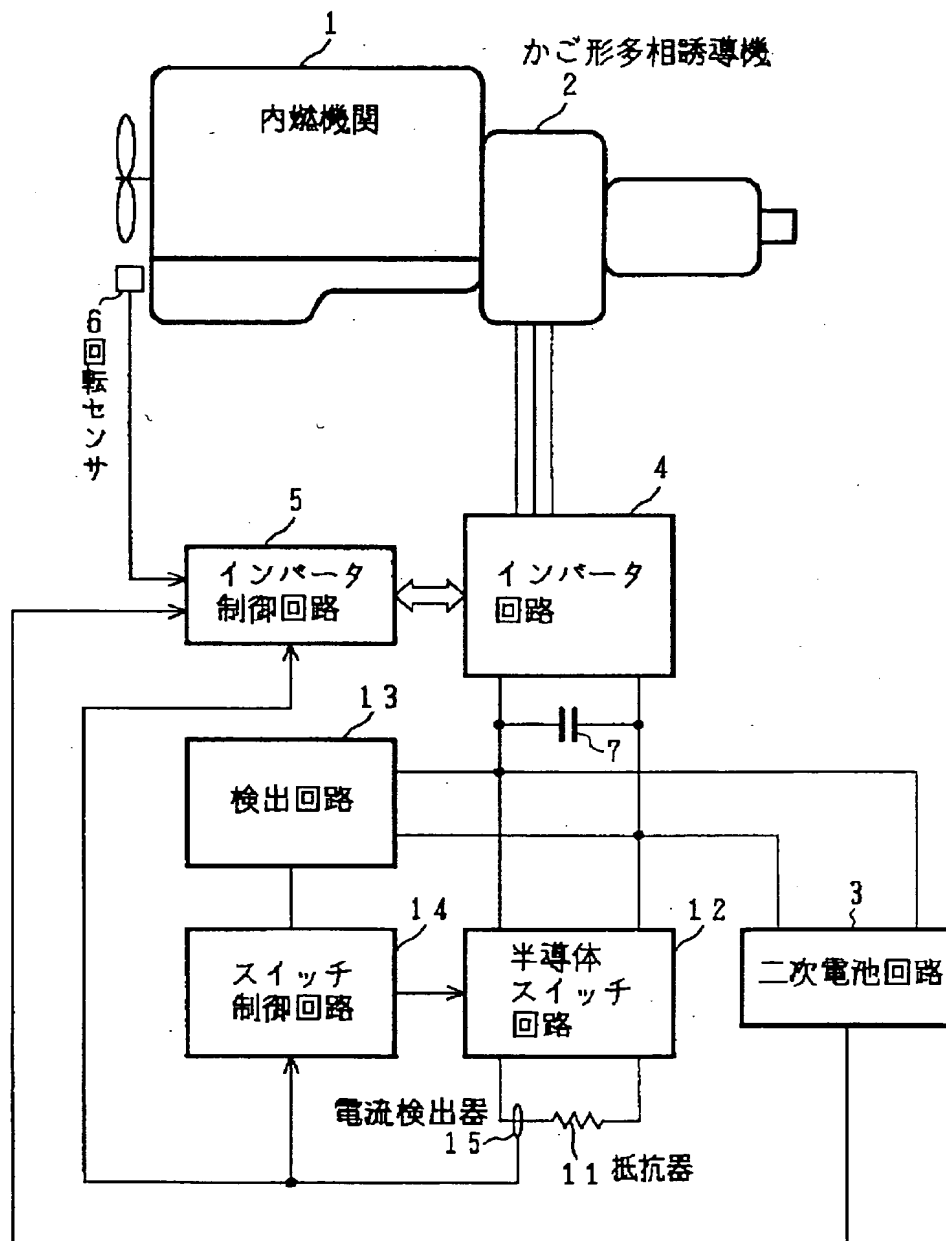
【図5】



【図5】



【図6】



【手続補正書】

【提出日】平成4年12月29日

【手続補正1】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】発明の名称

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【発明の名称】 内燃機関の制動および補助動力装置

【手続補正2】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】特許請求の範囲

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項１】 車軸を駆動する内燃機関の回転軸に連結されたかご形多相誘導機と、蓄電手段と、前記かご形多相誘導機が多相交流回路と前記蓄電手段の直流回路とを双方向に電気エネルギーを変換して結合するインバータ回路と、このインバータ回路を制御するインバータ制御回路とを備えた自動車の制動および補助動力装置において、

前記蓄電手段は、前記インバータ回路の直流側に直結された静電容量回路と、その静電容量回路に昇圧降圧変換器を介して接続され前記インバータ回路の直流端子電圧より低い端子電圧の蓄電池とを含み、

前記昇圧降圧変換器は前記制御回路により制御され、

前記制御回路の制御モードは、

前記内燃機関の停止状態で前記静電容量回路に前記蓄電池のエネルギーを昇圧降圧変換器により昇圧変換して充電させる初期充電モードと、

前記内燃機関の始動時に前記静電容量回路に蓄電されたエネルギーを前記インバータ回路を介して前記かご形多相誘導機に交流電流として与え前記かご形多相誘導機を電動機として作動させる始動モードと、

前記自動車の制動時に前記かご形多相誘導機を発電機として作動させ前記かご形多相誘導機の出力交流電流を前記インバータ回路を介して前記静電容量回路に充電電流として供給する減速モードと、

前記自動車の加速時に前記かご形多相誘導機を電動機として作動させ前記静電容量回路に蓄電されたエネルギーを前記インバータ回路を介して前記かご形多相誘導機に交流電流として供給する加速モードとを含むことを特徴とする内燃機関の制動および補助動力装置。

【請求項２】 前記制御回路の各制御モードに加えて、さらに前記内燃機関の暖機運転中に前記かご形多相誘導機を発電機として作動させ前記かご形多相誘導機の出力交流電流を前記インバータ回路を介して前記静電容量回路に充電電流として供給する暖機モードと、

前記内燃機関の運転中に前記静電容量回路の端子電圧が所定値以下に低下したときに前記かご形多相誘導機を発電機として作動させ前記かご形多相誘導機の出力交流電流を前記インバータ回路を介して前記静電容量回路に充電電流として供給する補充充電モードとを含む請求項１記載の内燃機関の制動および補助動力装置。

【請求項３】 前記蓄電池の端子電圧は前記自動車の標準電気設備の定格電圧である請求項１記載の内燃機関の制動および補助動力装置。

【手続補正３】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】０００２

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【０００２】

【従来の技術】本願出願人は、国際公表公報ＷＯ８８／０６１７（国際出願番号ＰＣＴ／ＪＰ／００１５７）に自動車の電気制動および補助加速装置を開示した。この装置は図７に示すように、内燃機関１にその回転子が直結されたかご形多相誘導機２と、蓄電手段としての二次電池回路３と、この二次電池回路３の直流電圧をかご形多相誘導機２の軸回転速度より低い回転速度の回転磁界を誘起するのに適合した周波数の交流電圧に変換して、これをかご形多相誘導機２に与え、またかご形多相誘導機２からの交流電力を直流電力に変換するインバータ回路４と、このインバータ回路４の交流側電圧の周波数を設定する制御信号を生成するインバータ制御回路５とを備える。このインバータ制御回路５には自動車の運転に応じて運転者により制御指令を発生する手段を含む。

【手続補正４】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】００５０

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【００５０】図５および図６は本発明実施例におけるインバータ制御回路の制御動作の流れを示す流れ図である。図５および図６を参照してインバータ制御回路５の制御動作をさらに詳しく説明する。

【手続補正５】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】図面の簡単な説明

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図１】本発明実施例の全体構成を示すブロック図。

【図２】本発明実施例における昇圧降圧変換器およびインバータ回路の構成を示すブロック図。

【図３】本発明実施例における静電容量回路の構成例を示す図。

【図４】本発明実施例における静電容量回路の充放電の制御の流れを示す図。

【図５】本発明実施例におけるインバータ制御回路の制御動作の流れを示す流れ図。

【図６】本発明実施例におけるインバータ制御回路の制御動作の流れを示す流れ図。

【図７】従来例の構成を示すブロック図。

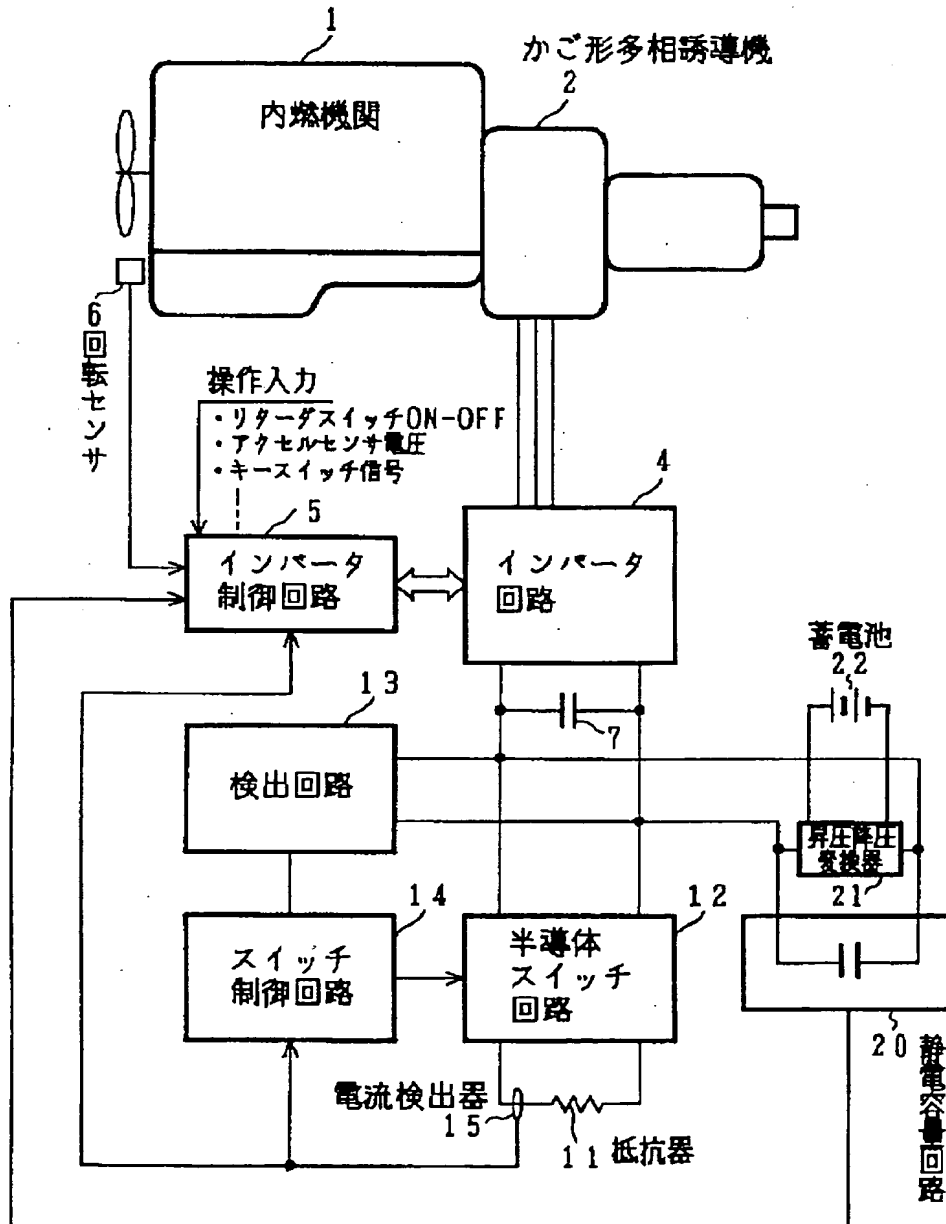
【符号の説明】

- １ 内燃機関
- ２ かご形多相誘導機
- ３ 二次電池回路
- ４ インバータ回路
- ５ インバータ制御回路
- ６ 回転センサ
- ７ コンデンサ

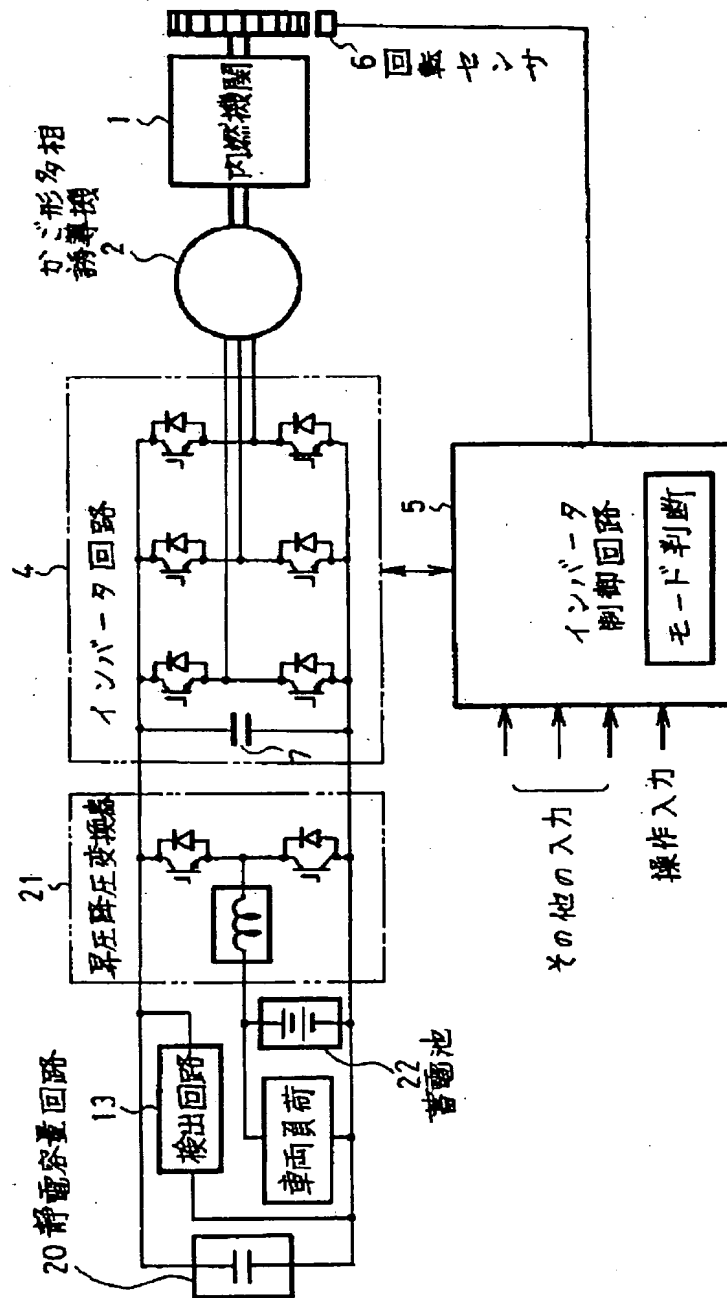
- 11 抵抗器
12 半導体スイッチ回路
13 検出回路
14 スイッチ制御回路
15 電流検出器
20 静電容量回路
21 昇圧降圧変換器

- 22 蓄電池
【手続補正6】
【補正対象書類名】図面
【補正対象項目名】全図
【補正方法】変更
【補正内容】

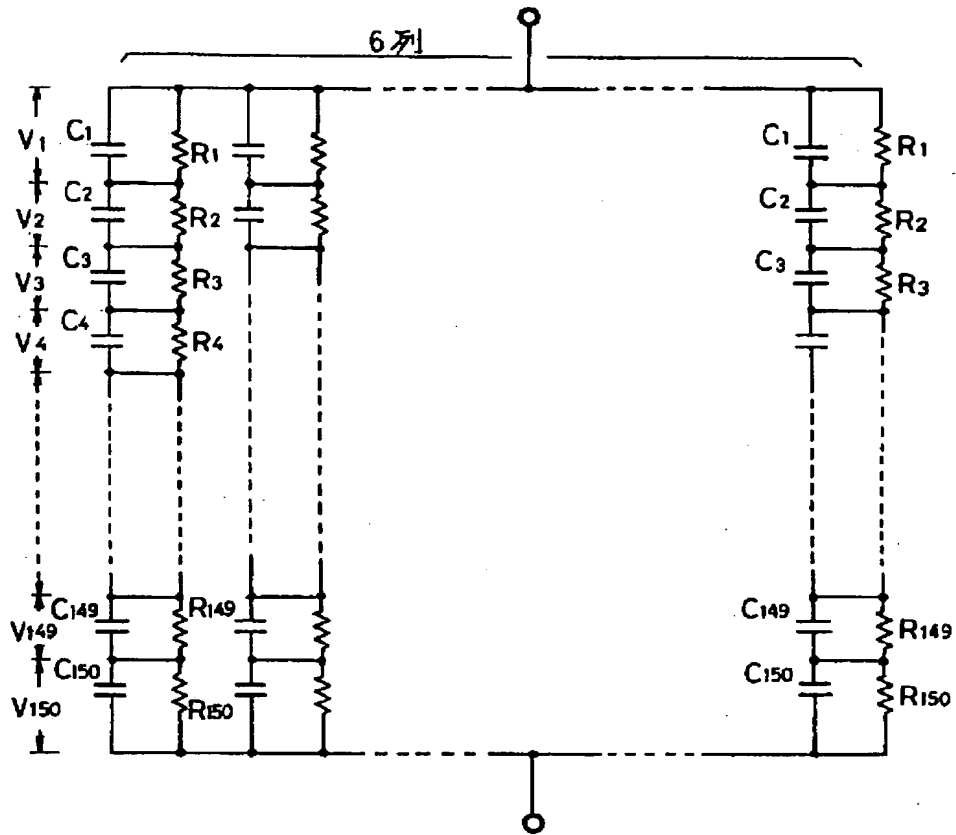
【図1】



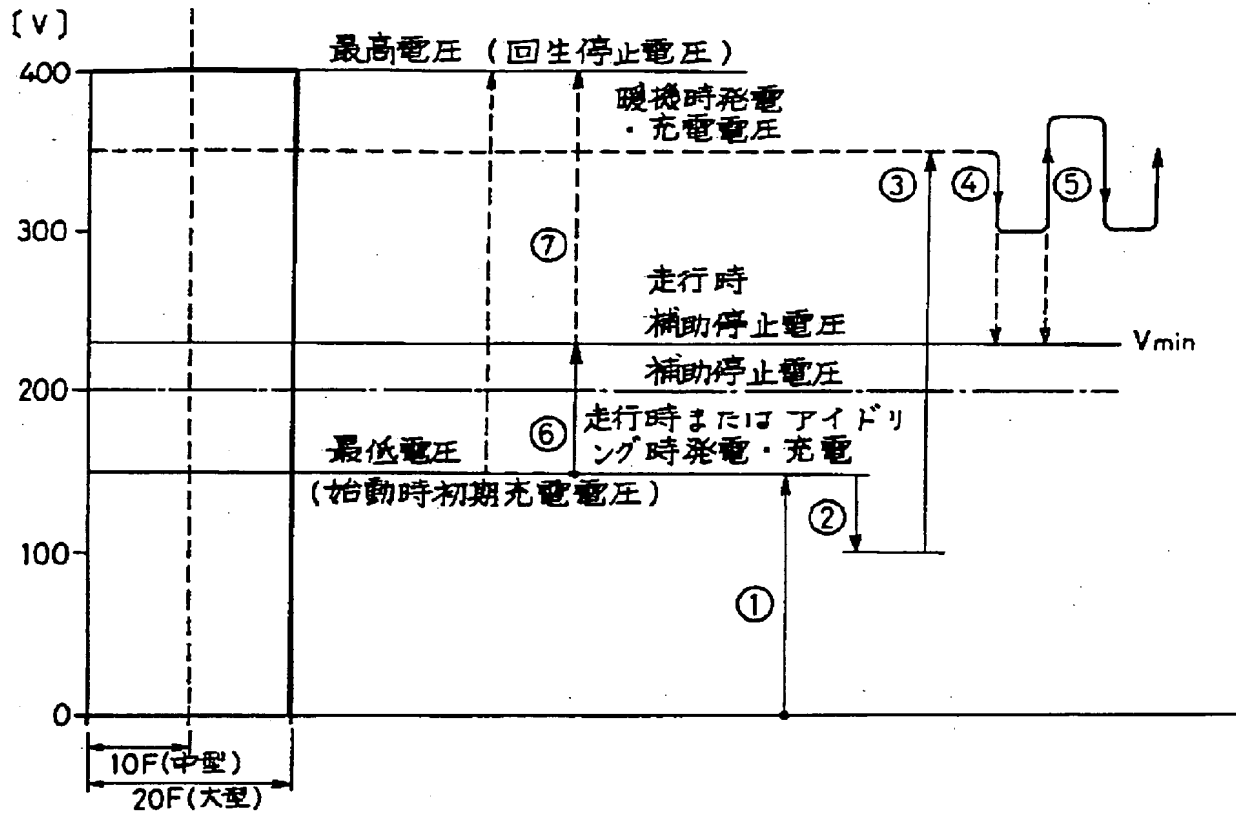
【図2】



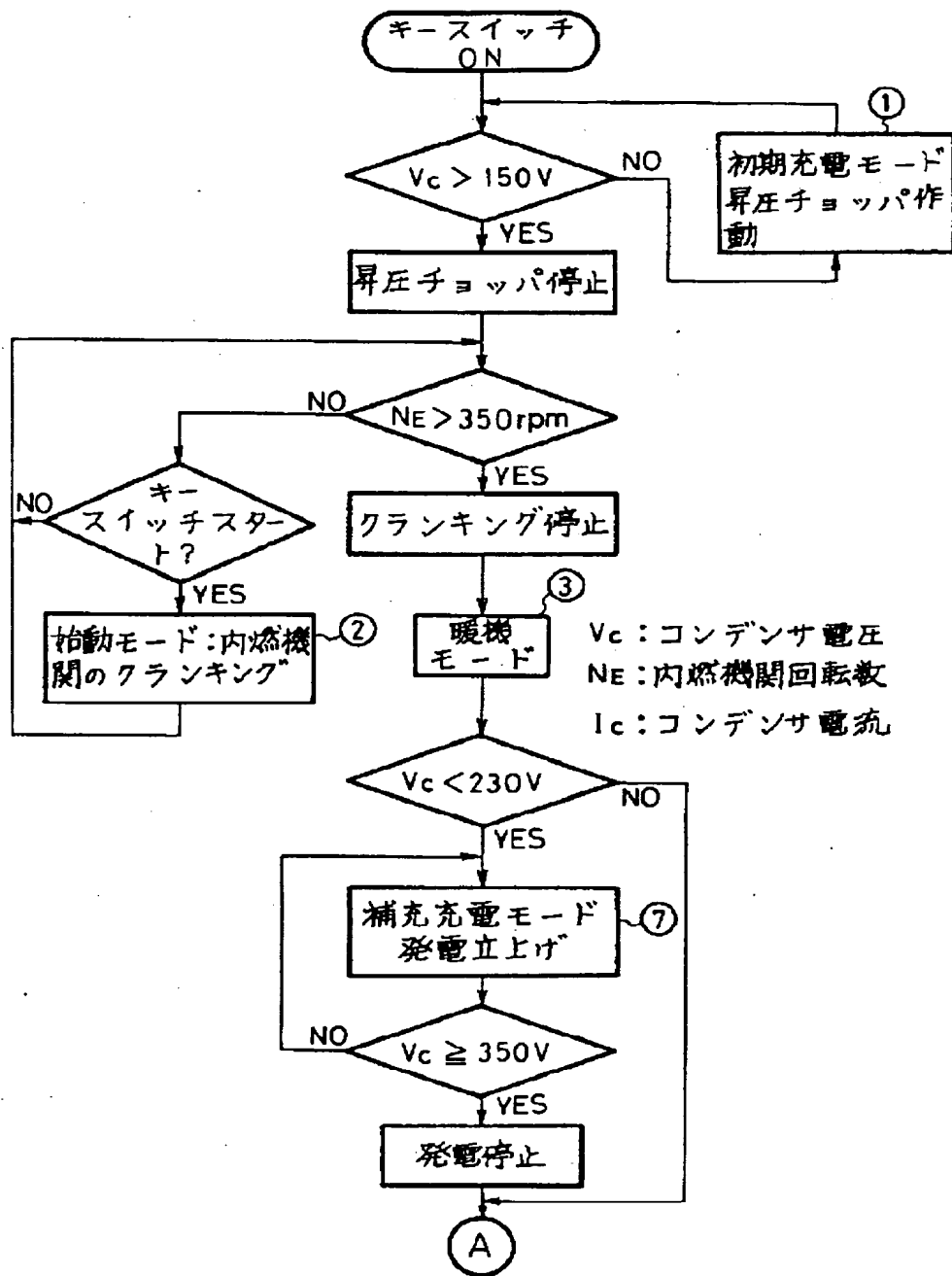
【図3】



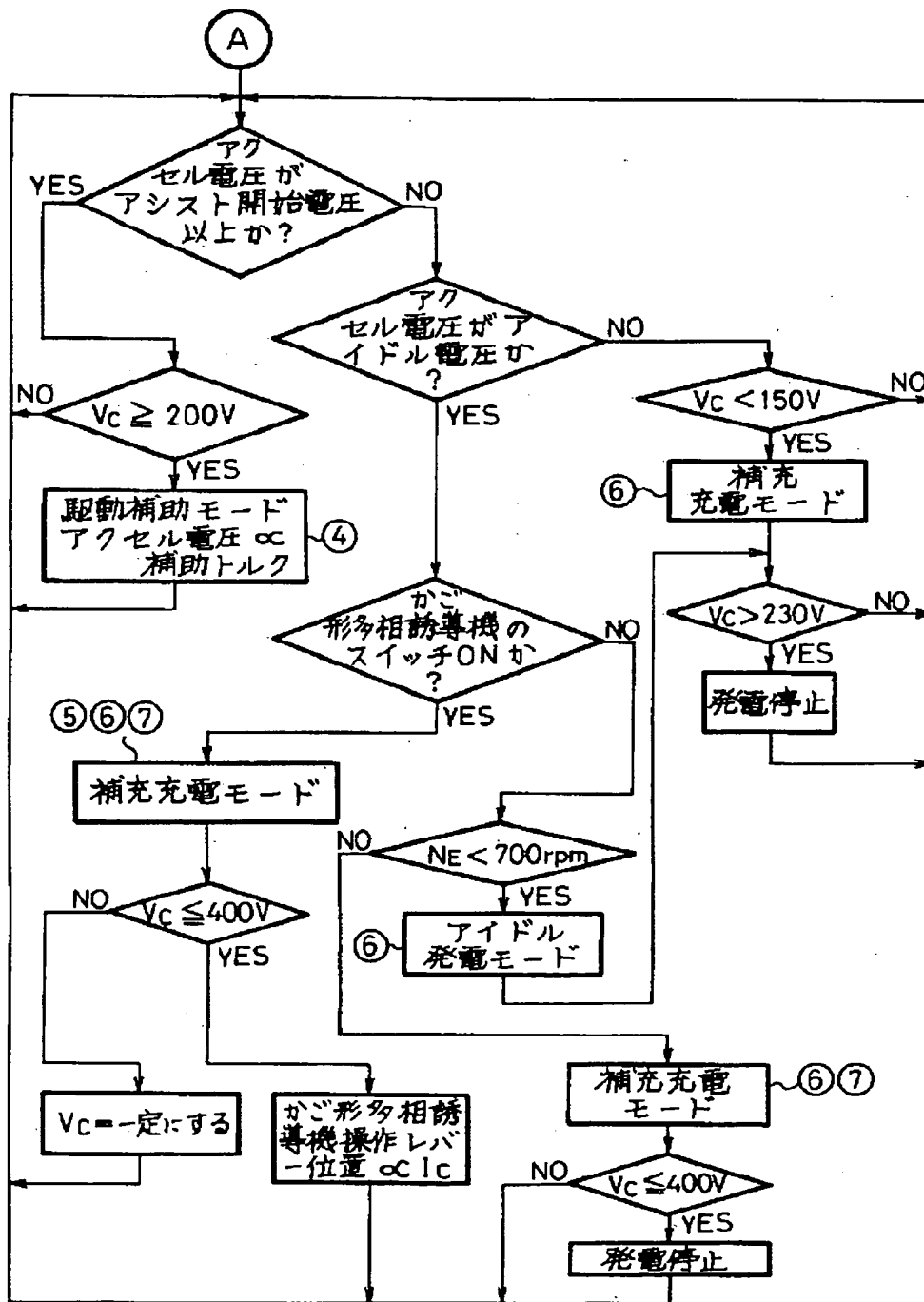
【図4】



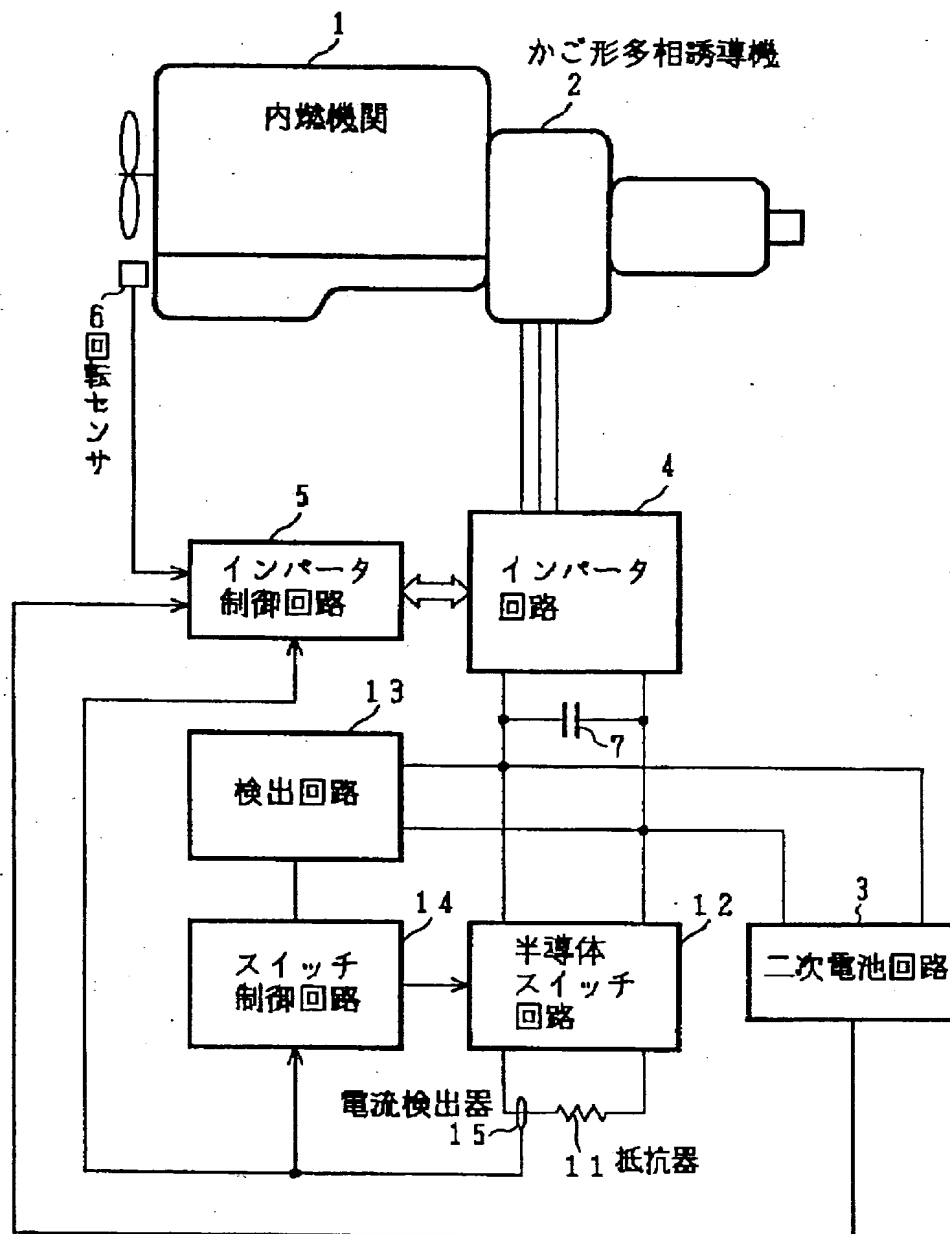
【図5】



【図6】



【図7】



フロントページの続き

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